هكذا من الأصل

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Overcast with rain. Temp. 6.—3 (32-25). Tomorrow fog, clearing. Yesterday's temp. 8-3 (47-37). LONDON: Dry, sunny. Temp. 6-2 (43-36). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temp. 7 (45-39). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Changeable. Temp. 12-6 (54-39). NEW YORK: Sunny, cold, chance of snow. Temp. 7—3 (44-26). Yesterday's temp. 12-2 (55-35).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 6 S. | Lebanon £1.00
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr | Luxembourg ... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dr
Eire (Inc. tax) ... 11 P. | Netherlands ... 1 Flor
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3.6
France ..... 1.50 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
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Greece ..... 12 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr
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Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£5
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Israel ..... I.£1.40 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

No. 28,291 PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1973 Established 1887

The Enigma of the Stalin Purges

By Harrison E. Salisbury

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—No Soviet enigma has more baffled the West than the spectacle of a whole generation of Old Bolsheviks confessing at Stalin's purge trials to a multitude of patently false "plots" and "conspiracies."

How was it done? How did Stalin manage to get his revolutionary companions to talk their own way to the execution chambers?

Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's answer in his new book, "The Gulag Archipelago," based on the stories of a handful of survivors whom he met in the Soviet prison camp system and other scraps of evidence, is that Stalin combined threats of death, torture and promises of leniency to compel his victims to tell their fabricated stories.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's explanation coincided at many points

'The Old Bolsheviks lacked the qualities of stamina to stand up to torture...'

with that postulated by Arthur Koestler in his fictional treatment of the Moscow purge trials, "Darkness at Noon."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn paid tribute to Mr. Koestler's insight into the enigma. But he added a wealth of detail drawn from personal accounts of some individuals who were victims of other trials or who had been selected as defendants but refused to cooperate and, somehow, survived to tell their story.

His conclusion is that even when some of the Old Bolsheviks agreed to go along with the scenario of a trial, as outlined by the Secret Police, this did not necessarily spare them from beatings and torture. After agreeing to tell a fanciful story, they would often then be subjected to weeks of continuous interrogation, punishment cells, beatings and other tortures in order to break their wills completely and render them pulp in the hands of their executioners.

Not all the Old Bolsheviks submitted, Mr. Solzhenitsyn noted in his analysis. Many of them took their own lives. Others were arrested and vanished. He believes they died under torture or were summarily shot when it became evident they would not play a role in the Secret Police scenario.

Those who appeared at the public trials, Mr. Solzhenitsyn points out, often broke down because of weak wills. Contrary to public belief, they generally were not veterans of the czarist hard-labor system. Those (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.

CAMPAIGNING—Israeli Premier Golda Meir gesturing during an election campaign speech in Tel Aviv Saturday.

Interior Chief Elevated

Franco Names Arias As Premier of Spain

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco yesterday named Carlos Arias Navarro, the 65-year-old interior minister and a man with a long record in the enforcement of law and order, as the new premier of Spain. He replaces Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, who was assassinated 10 days ago.

The announcement had been awaited since late Friday when Mr. Arias suddenly emerged as the leading candidate among a list of three presented to the chief of state by the Council of the Realm, the country's highest consultative body.

There was no official explanation for Mr. Arias's selection. Among the qualifications attributed to him were complete loyalty to Gen. Franco, a long friendship with the Franco family, the lack of any particular political attachment except to the Franco regime and an uncompromising stand in its defense as a public prosecutor, police official, mayor of Madrid and minister of the interior.

A few hours before the appointment became official, the Tribunal of Public Order, a special political court, gave a striking example of how firmly the regime intended to defend itself after the attack on Adm. Carrero Blanco, who was one of its key figures.

10 Are Sentenced

Following a three-day trial that began on Dec. 20, just after Adm. Carrero Blanco was killed, presumably by Basque terrorists, the court announced prison terms yesterday ranging from 12 to 20 years for 10 labor organizers condemned for leading the underground "Workers' Commissions." The three-man court declared that the commissions were sponsored and directed by the illegal Communist party and, like it, had "as the final objective, the change by force of the present structure of the state."

The case had aroused considerable international interest among labor and democratic organizations, which cited it as a major example of the restrictions placed by Spanish law on a basic human right—that of associating freely for the advancement of workers' interests.

Within Spain, the case of the "Carabanchel 10"—nine of the 10 spent 18 months in Carabanchel Prison outside Madrid awaiting trial—had also created indignation, but the shock and fear created by the premier's assassination has effectively dampened any desire by liberal and leftist groups to demonstrate their feelings openly. The only known demonstration was a small one, on the day of the trial's opening, in Bilbao, the capital of the Basque country.



AP

Carlos Arias Navarro, named Spanish premier Saturday.

Marcelino Camacho Abad, a 55-year-old metal worker who has already spent five years in jail for commission activities, was sentenced yesterday to 20 years in prison, as was Eduardo Saborido Galan, a 32-year-old metal worker who has also spent time in prison.

Priest Gets 19 Years

The Rev. Francisco Garcia Salve, a 43-year-old Roman Catholic priest who has long been active in the labor movement, was sentenced to 19 years in prison, as was Nicolas Sartorius Alvarez, a 35-year-old lawyer and journalist. Father Garcia Salve had spent time awaiting trial in a special prison for priests in Zamora and had participated in a hunger strike there.

Juan Marcos Muniz Zapico, a 23-year-old metallurgist, was sentenced to 18 years while Fernan- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Heavy Unemployment Feared

Fuel-Short Britain Starts Three-Day Work Week Today

ONDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Brit- will go on a three-day work k tomorrow—a fuel-saving sure that has raised fears of kruptcies and heavy unemment for British industry.

he Conservative government said Britain is facing its rest economic crisis since ld War II. It imposed the e-day week because a miners' down has reduced coal sups, compounding the fuel shortcaused by a 15 percent cut- in Middle East oil supplies. ost Britons, skeptical after s of talk predicting economic ster, thus far have been rela- unaffected by the crisis. the shock of the three-day is certain to underline such lems as an inflation rate of e than 10 percent a year, a e deficit of more than $3 on this year and the pound's ining value.

me Minister Edward Heath the government acted to ent "terrible economic conseces for the life of the people his country."

e said the normal work week ld not be resumed until the rs end their action and power ons receive adequate coal.

e effects of the three-day are unpredictable. Production is certain to be severely with some firms fearing bankcy. Hundreds of thousands, ably millions, of workers will id off.

team of 40 civil servants is ning a telephone switchboard ours a day to deal with es about how the three-day will operate.

ording to press estimates, about 15 million of the country's work force of 25 million will be directly affected, with about 3.5 million unemployed qualifying for benefits.

Exemptions from the short week range from hospitals and law courts to newspaper and television personnel. Public services such as transportation, water and fuel supplies are also exempt.

Most factories and offices, however, will be allowed to use electricity only three days a week—either Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday or Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They will be able to continue work on other days only if they use no electricity.

The police will enforce the ban, with violators facing fines of £400 ($960) or three months in jail.

Speculation is that the three-day week will continue at least through January, even if the miners' dispute is settled after talks Wednesday with the National Coal Board.

TUC Blames EEC Entry

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The Trades Union Council tonight called for a renegotiation of Britain's Common Market treaties and claimed that EEC membership had drained Britain of capital during the last year.

In a statement issued on the eve of Britain's first anniversary as a community member, the TUC, which groups 10 million workers in about 150 separate unions, said that one year in the market had "confirmed that Britain went in on unfavorable terms."

Protestants On Rampage In Belfast

Policeman Killed, Another Wounded

From Wire Dispatches

BELFAST, Dec. 30.—Mobs of Protestant demonstrators, angered by the ambush death of a Protestant policeman, attacked a police station, bombed a convent, burned vehicles and fired at a British Army patrol in an outbreak that ended early today.

A 12-year-old boy was hurt when a bus was damaged but there were no other injuries.

A police spokesman said at least a dozen cars and trucks were hijacked and used to block access to a number of Protestant areas in south and west Belfast. He said of the killing of a policeman and the wounding of another in an ambush last night, "The shooting was undoubtedly carried out by Protestant extremists.

"We are deeply shocked that, on top of the assassinations carried out by the Irish Republican Army, we may now face cold-blooded murder attempts from the Protestant community," the spokesman said.

Earlier, the police said hundreds of men in the uniforms of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association were seen drilling in some of the areas swept by violence.

No Kidnapping Lead

Meanwhile, the police said no word had been received from the kidnappers of West German diplomat and businessman Thomas Niedermayer, seized outside his Belfast home Thursday.

Mr. Niedermayer, 44, honorary West German consul and managing director of the Grundig electronics firm in Northern Ireland, was lured from his home late Thursday night.

The police at first thought the Provisional IRA was responsible for the abduction, but the IRA has not claimed responsibility and no ransom approach has been made.

The policeman killed in the ambush near the Protestant Shankill Road area was named today as Michael Joseph Logue, 21. He and a colleague had gone to investigate a robbery at a grocery store when gunmen opened fire.

There were at least 16 shooting incidents in Protestant areas.

Polls Noncommittal

Election Campaign Winds Up, Israelis to Cast Ballots Today

TEL AVIV, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir's Labor coalition wound up its re-election campaign today, vowing to pursue peace with the Arabs through territorial concessions at the Geneva Middle East conference.

Mrs. Meir's major opposition in tomorrow's national elections, a four-party, center-right coalition known as Likud, ended its campaign by urging voters to elect new leaders and avoid a "sellout" at the Geneva talks.

Election officials said that 2,037,000 voters were eligible to cast ballots, including an estimated 150,000 soldiers on active duty.

Public opinion polls said that Mrs. Meir's Labor coalition, which in one form or another has run Israel since its creation 25 years ago, was running about even with the Likud. They said that between 20 and 40 percent of the voters were still undecided.

Mrs. Meir and her allies flooded the country's newspapers with advertisements urging voters to "take part in the most crucial of all elections since the founding of the state of Israel."

Major Questions

The campaign centered on these questions: Was Israel prepared for the Arab attacks Oct. 6, was its conduct of the war proper and are the government's negotiations with the Arabs at Geneva in Israel's best interests?

"We have begun negotiations which have, for the first time, brought a chance for peace," Mrs. Meir said in a final campaign message. "In order to stand by it, we need now more than ever a strong government which has unequivocal public support.

"We request your confidence to enable us to form a government after the elections which will be able to stand up to negotiations with full authority, with full power to receive and to defer, and with full strength to agree to compromise but also to defer dangerous proposals," she said.

Likud leader Menahem Begin has said that Israel should not return to the Arabs any territory it captured in the 1967 or 1973 wars until Arab leaders detail their peace intentions toward the Jewish state and put them into practice. He has said this could take more than two years.

Another Likud leader, Elim- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Hunt and Barker

2 Watergate Figures Ordered Freed Pending Their Appeal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Two principal figures in the Watergate break-in, E. Howard Hunt and Bernard Barker, will be released from prison next week to await the outcome of their appeals.

The U.S. Court of Appeals ordered their release Friday and said it is withholding a decision in the case of three other Watergate conspirators pending the outcome of a parole hearing Jan. 7.

"I've been waiting a year, and the next few days will seem so very long," Barker's wife, Clara, said at her home in Miami. "I just wish he were out right this minute. I wish it were right now."

The four-day New Year's weekend for court personnel is responsible for the delay in carrying out the order. Hunt must be brought to Washington from the federal prison in Allenwood, Pa., and Barker from the prison camp at Eglin Air Force Base, near Pensacola, Fla.

The five convicted men have appealed on the grounds that U.S. District Judge John Sirica erred in denying their applications to withdraw pleas of guilty to charges of conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping.

"I thought Hunt was a victim of a miscarriage of justice," said his attorney, C. Dickerman Williams of New York. "The fact that the court released him without bail shows the court at least regarded the substance of our arguments as serious."

Daniel Schultz, attorney for Barker and the other three men, Frank Sturgis, Virgilio Gonzalez and Eugenio Martinez, said it was "the first good news we've had in a long time. It will hopefully be followed by equally good news on Jan. 7 for the others."

Mr. Schultz also said, "We would like to read between the lines that the decision in releasing the men pending appeal indicates at least they may consider the issues we are raising on appeal serious and not frivolous, as Judge Sirica seemed to think."

Judge Sirica had sentenced the five men, along with James McCord jr., on Nov. 9.

Hunt, a 54-year-old former agent for the Central Intelligence Agency, received a *minimum* 2 1/2-year prison term and $10,000 fine. Barker, recruited by Hunt for the Democratic party headquarters break-in, was sentenced to a minimum 18 months.

Sturgis, Gonzalez and Martinez, previously associated with Barker in a number of CIA adventures, were sentenced to a minimum of a year. They have been in custody that long and are eligible for immediate parole.

Hunt changed his plea from not guilty to guilty on Jan. 11, three days after the start of their trial. The four Miami men did the same four days later.

At the time, Judge Sirica interrogated the men closely about whether their pleas had been induced by anyone. He received negative replies.

Judge Sirica imposed provisional maximum sentences of 40 years or more, ordered a study of the men while they were in prison, and implied that cooperation with the Senate committee and (Continued on Page 3, Col. 8)

Europe to Forget Troubles For a Time to Greet New Year

NDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Eu- ns are trying to celebrate Year's Eve with traditional siasm despite gloom gend by the fuel crisis snd acanying economic woes.

tions, beset by industrial oil, rising prices and terrorist ings, nonetheless seem deed to live it up.

ndon's hotels and restaurants forecasting full houses for Year's festivities. Londoners expected to pack Trafalgar re expecting as usual to see celebrants plunge into the ains near Nelson's Column. e fuel shortage, however, is g in effect. The governrefused an appeal from y salons to be allowed to their equipment running all n New Year's Eve to serve going clients.

f of London's street lights ut, and the kaleidoscope of in Piccadilly Circus has been ed.

lans' New Year's Eve dinwill cost them more than a ago. Despite a government , most food prices have cketed, and champagne for row night will run 25 permore than last year.

Italian government has led many official New Year's unctions under an austerity am, but it has lifted a holiriving ban, imposed because fuel shortage.

niards, untouched by the e East oil embargo because adrid's friendship with the , were expected to crowd rants and clubs to see the ear in.

French government lifted a aving ban on street lighting New Year's Eve, and Parwere expected to crowd the al's boulevards in their cars idnight to welcome the new in traditional fashion—by ing their horns.

Austrians and Germans planned to greet the new year with broadsides of fireworks.

But authorities in both countries were determined to cool things.

Last year, police said, many revelers were burned by exploding firecrackers.

In Moscow, the only shortage residents seemed to be experiencing was of Russian champagne, the traditional new year's drink. They are having to get by on Bulgarian champagne this year.

Notes Suez Activity, Too

Israel Escalates Alert, Cites Syrian Buildup

From Wire Dispatches

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Israeli troops have been placed on a high state of alert because of a threatened buildup of Syrian forces along the cease-fire lines in the north and an escalation of incidents on the Suez front, Israeli military sources said today.

Meanwhile, negotiations in Geneva between Israeli and Egyptian military delegations on the separation of troops along the Suez Canal were recessed until Wednesday because of the Israeli national elections tomorrow.

Israeli diplomatic sources in Jerusalem said that Defense Minister Moshe Dayan instructed Maj. Gen. Mordechai Gur, head of the Israeli negotiating team, which returned home yesterday, not to consider practical formulas for troop pullbacks until the elections are over.

Israeli military sources said there has been an acceleration in Suez cease-fire line skirmishes during the last week, including one in which Egyptian forces fired more than 1,000 shells. A UN spokesman in Cairo reported 46 ground clashes and air incursions Friday along the Egyptian-Israeli truce line.

Yesterday, an Israeli military spokesman said that Israeli forces have encircled a unit of more than 300 Algerian troops trying to get through Israeli lines on the Suez front.

The spokesman in Tel Aviv said that the Algerian force was trapped near the Bitter Lakes and that Israeli troops had intercepted nearly nightly forays of Algerians trying to reach Egypt's Third Army, also encircled by the Israelis to the south.

The spokesman said that the Algerians had been cut off since the end of the war.

Egyptian and Israeli officials both reported the downing of an Israeli reconnaissance plane over the Suez Canal by Egyptian missiles. The Israeli military command said that the plane was a pilotless drone, controlled from the ground.

Triumphant Headlines

The escalation of daily battles along the cease-fire lines, now being described in Cairo as a war of attrition, is being front-paged by Cairo newspapers under triumphant headlines.

"Egyptian Forces Advance to New Positions in Sinai," Al Gomhouria proclaimed yesterday.

The newspaper reports of unrelenting Egyptian military pressure on the Israelis are important to public opinion in Cairo, which is impatient with the slowness of diplomacy to achieve an Israeli troop withdrawal.

Besides news of war, other drama was provided to Cairo's newspaper readers yesterday in a disclosure of the arrest of a Lebanese citizen accused of having spied in Egypt for Israel since 1960.

The accused spy, Nabil Shafik Mikhail el-Nahas, is to be tried for high treason.

Syrian Conditions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohamed Zakaria Ismail said that his country would participate in the Geneva peace conference if the talks moved toward serious negotiations to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict, The Washington Post reported today.

The Post, in a dispatch from Damascus, said that Mr. Ismail, displaying the first sign of any flexibility on Syria's part, replied when asked for his country's main conditions for attending the conference that the participants "should declare that they are going to talk about withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territories."

Blames Communists

Thieu Rules Out Election Despite Paris Accord

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Dec. 30 (WP).—There will be no general election in South Vietnam, as called for by the Paris peace agreement, President Nguyen Van Thieu was reported as saying Friday night.

Mr. Thieu was quoted as telling a gathering of trainees at the National Political Training Center in Vungtau that there will be neither peace nor a general election in the South because the Communists have not given up their dream of conquering it.

The statement was the first high-level, official acknowledgement that the Saigon government has no plans to go through with elections in which the Communists participated, Vietnamese observers said.

That acknowledgement, in an atmosphere of growing military activity and stalled political negotiations, seemed to indicate that the January peace agreement is near collapse.

The Thieu statement represents a complete switch from the official government position in June, when Saigon embarked on a full-scale propaganda campaign to support its demand for quick elections as the key to a genuine peace in Vietnam. At that time, Saigon believed that it would win such elections.

Friday night's statement officially underlined what most diplomats here already knew—that the provision in the January peace accord calling for general elections in the South will, in all likelihood, never be carried out.

Key Element

Free elections were a key element of the accord. In January, Henry A. Kissinger said that the provision for them meant that the United States was not imposing a political solution or "a disguised coalition government" on South Vietnam.

Mr. Thieu's speech, made just after Mr. Kissinger's Dec. 20 Paris meeting with Hanoi negotiator Le Duc Tho, also contained an attack against the so-called "third force"—apparently indicating wariness of any possible coalition solution.

The substance of the latest Kissinger-Tho meeting has not been reported publicly but, ever since the meeting, the government radio and television stations here have carried an intense campaign against the third-force concept.

The "third-force" means something different to each side, but it roughly can be defined as a series of large interest groups—the Buddhists, students, laborers and others—who are not tied irrevocably to either the government or Communists.

In the event of an election or attempt at coalition, those interest groups could be important because their support of one side or the other could ultimately mean political victory for that side.

3 Equal Segments

The concept of the third force is taken into account in the Paris accord, which stipulated that the Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, which would "organize free and democratic general elections" in the South, would be composed of "three equal segments."

Those segments would be the Saigon government, the Provisional Revolutionary Government (Viet Cong) and the third force, although the third force was not named as such in the agreements.

The national council, however, never was created because the talks between Saigon and the Viet Cong at La Celle St. Cloud, near Paris, have not progressed.

Mr. Thieu's speech was reported in yesterday's editions of Vietnam Press, a daily compilation of officially sanctioned government news releases. In it, Mr. Thieu called the third force "a term used by the Communists to sow division among South Vietnamese people to facilitate their take-over," the report said.

Hanoi Blames Thieu

HONG KONG, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Hanoi's official daily newspaper, commenting today on Mr. Thieu's speech, said: "Thieu once again tried to distort the truth and cover his war crimes as well as his serious acts of sabotage against the Paris agreement and the joint communiqué.

"The present very serious situation in South Vietnam is caused by none other than Thieu, who, on U.S. orders, is pursuing his acts of war and sabotaging the Paris agreement in contravention of the Vietnamese people's desire for peace and national concord," the paper said.



UPI.

Nguyen Van Thieu

Marks & Spencer Head Shot in London Home

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI).—The president of the Marks and Spencer store chain, Joseph Edward Sieff, 63, was shot and seriously wounded by an intruder at his home tonight, police said. He was rushed to Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. Sieff, one of Britain's most prominent Zionists, was shot in the mouth, police reported. Scotland Yard said it had ruled out robbery as the motive for the shooting. Observers said that the shooting apparently was a political assassination attempt.

A major search was immediately launched for the intruder, who wore a mask during the attack in the St. John's Wood area of London.

Eight Years in Soviet Prisons

U.S. Citizen With a Role in 'Gulag'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Alexander M. Dolgun left his office in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow at about 1 p.m. on Dec. 13, 1948, to meet a friend for lunch. He never kept the appointment. Seized by the Soviet secret police, he disappeared for eight years into the world of prisons, torture chambers and labor camps described in detail by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn in his new book.

But, unique among the former prisoners interviewed by Mr. Solzhenitsyn for "The Gulag Archipelago," Mr. Dolgun was an American citizen. After much petitioning, he was allowed to return to the United States, with little publicity, two years ago. He now works for the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Bethesda, Md.

When told that his name was mentioned by Mr. Solzhenitsyn in the book, Mr. Dolgun agreed to an interview.

"I was walking on Gorky Street, the side opposite the central telegraph office, when some guy started calling out my name," he recalled.

"He was dressed in civilian clothes and had a big smile on his face He said, 'Oh, buddy, how many years since we've seen each other?' I immediately thought he was imbalanced, because obviously I didn't know the guy."

In a soft tone, showing no emotion, Mr. Dolgun continued:

"I told him, 'Sorry, I don't know who you are.' He brought me close to the curb, and all of a sudden started talking very quietly: 'You are Dolgun?' I said, 'Yes, I'm Dolgun.' And he said, 'The MGB would like to talk with you for five minutes.'

"I said, 'Beg your pardon, but I'm an American citizen and we're not allowed to meet Soviet officials and here's my identification card.' And I turned it over.

"He looked at the identification card and said, 'That's right, that's you. You don't have to worry, it will only be a five-minute talk and we'll bring you back to the same place.'

"He started talking loudly again, and he said, 'Here comes a car.' That was the first time I suspected something. I decided to turn around and run. And two guys came up behind me and grabbed me by the elbows and said, 'Be quiet—don't make noise.' I noticed a car by the curb with the doors open—a Pobeda—they shoved me in. Two guys got in back with me and searched me. The other guy said, 'You don't have to worry—we'll bring you back in a few minutes.' They took me to Lubyanka"—the secret police's headquarters, in downtown Moscow.

At Lubyanka, he was informed of the charges against him: espionage and anti-Soviet activity.

He said he was told that the Soviet authorities wanted to stage an anti-American trial in which he would be the main performer. At first, he said, he refused to sign anything or confess to the charges.

Two nights later, he was transferred to Lefortovo, where he stayed for one year in solitary confinement in what he called a "psychic cell," in which all the walls were black. The prisoners in these tiny cells were not allowed to sleep, he said, until they confessed. They often had hallucinations.

The worst experience, he said, was at the prison in Sukhanovka, not far from Moscow, where "they torture you." There, he was beaten on the buttocks with a rubber truncheon by a Gen. Ryumin, the No. 2 man in the secret police, until he was in such pain that he squirmed around. He was struck in the abdomen, which caused internal injuries and resulted in his being operated on.

Confession After 3 Years

It was at that prison that he finally "confessed" several times to various charges, Mr. Dolgun said. But by then—1951—the authorities apparently had lost interest in the show trial and instead, without a trial, sentenced him to a 25-year term in a labor camp called *Dzezkazgan* in Kazakhstan.

Mr. Dolgun was released in 1956 under a general amnesty for *political prisoners but was forbidden* to have anything to do with foreigners.

He had gone to Moscow from New York as a boy with his mother and sister to join his father, an engineer, who had accepted work in the Soviet truck factory in 1933, at a time when Soviet authorities were recruiting foreign specialists.

But in 1936, authorities took away his father's American passport and gave him Soviet papers. The son, however, was permitted to retain his American passport.

In 1943, at the age of 17, he was hired by the U.S. Embassy as a clerk. He was the head of the file division in the consular section at the time of his arrest.

Mr. Dolgun's sister had been allowed to leave Russia in 1941, and now lives in Vienna. He got in contact with her there after his prison release, and she persuaded the American ambassador in Vienna, John P. Humes, to take an interest in her brother's case.

Mr. Dolgun credits Mr. Humes's pressure on the State Department and requests for President Nixon's help as a major factor in his receiving Soviet permission to leave Russia and return to the United States in December, 1971. In Washington, the State Department gave Mr. Dolgun a certificate and service pin for the years 1943 to 1956 and a $23,000 check for back pay after taxes and pension deductions.

In the early 1960s, in Moscow, Mr. Dolgun was introduced to Mr. Solzhenitsyn by mutual friends, Mr. Dolgun said. The American said the novelist interviewed him in detail about his experience in the prisons.

Mr. Dolgun said that his mother and father had been arrested after he was seized. His mother went insane under torture, he said, and died in a hospital. His father survived confinement and died in Moscow.

Solzhenitsyn Publisher Sees Courage Beyond Imagination

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Ivan Morozov, the Estonian-born publisher of Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn's huge work, "The Gulag Archipelago," sat in his tiny Left Bank office here yesterday above a bookshop as quiet as a church and spoke of the Soviet author he has never seen and to whom he has never spoken.

"I can't tell you how many times I have thought of him since we brought out the book..." he said. "We are here. We are free. We can say what we think. He is not only a courageous man, he is more than courageous. It is beyond imagination."

Mr. Morozov is the director of YMCA-Press, which on Friday published in Russian Mr. Solzhenitsyn's 606-page exposé of Soviet government terror and repression over 38 years. He said that the book could place its author in "enormous danger" of Kremlin reprisals.

The Paris publisher received a copy of the manuscript several months ago from Fritz Heeb, a Zurich lawyer, who he said handles all of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's literary output in the West. Mr. Morozov said that the new book contains the first two chapters of a work that will total seven chapters. He expects to publish the chapters, which he does not yet have, next year.

"Everything depends on Heeb," he said.

To Paris From Estonia

The publisher said he had come to Paris from Estonia in 1938. He is a theologian and, besides running his printing house and store, teaches the history of the Russian church in the School of Russian Orthodox Theology. An ikon is perched in a corner near his office desk.

The worldwide excitement generated by the publication of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's latest and most explosive work was not evident yesterday at the place where the first copies will be sold. The bookshop was quiet, with a few customers browsing or whispering in Russian to the salesmen.

Some entered the store with newspapers under their arms. Pointing to articles announcing the publication of "The Gulag Achipelago, 1918-1956", they were told that the book would not go on sale to the public until Wednesday. It is expensive for a paperback: $8.

In an article in the French newspaper l'Aurore, which occupied almost all of its second page yesterday morning, C.M. Vadrot wrote that the manuscript of "The Gulag Archipelago" reached the West chapter by chapter. It was carried, he said, by "a network of people that know each other, travel, meet and have in common a love of Russia, whether they are of Russian origin or not."

The Same Network

Mr. Vadrot prophesied that, through the same network, many copies of "The Gulag Archipelago" would find their way back to the Soviet Union "in a few days."

He noted that, for this purpose, the book, despite its more than 600 pages, is only slightly over a half-inch thick and could easily be hidden.

Translations of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's exposé in English, French, German and Swedish are due to be published simultaneously in New York, Paris, Bern and Stockholm by the spring of 1974.

Russia May Seek World Ban Under Copyright Accord

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The Soviet government was silent this weekend on the publication in the West of the latest book by Nobel Prize winner Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn. Observers said that the Kremlin was prepared to have it banned in this country and, perhaps, to seek a ban on it in other countries.

If the dissident author publicly declared that he sent the "Gulag Archipelago" manuscript abroad, he could face prosecution here under new Soviet copyright laws.

After subscribing this year to the International Copyright Convention, the Soviet Union recently created its own copyright agency. Last week, the Council of Ministers decreed that works not published here could be given to publishers abroad only through the copyright agency.

Observers said that the Kremlin might seize on the publication of "Gulag Archipelago" as a test case.

They speculated that the Soviet Union might try to take action in Western courts, claiming that the book's foreign publication violated Soviet copyright law and thus was in violation of international accords protecting the Soviet setup.

Answering the Enigma of Stalin's Purges

(Continued from Page 1)

revolutionaries persecuted and hardened under the czarist regime were not, for the most part, members of Lenin's Bolshevik faction. They were members of other revolutionary groups—Social Revolutionaries, Anarchists or even Mensheviks. These parties were regarded as far more dangerous by the czarist police and were subjected to far harsher persecution than *Lenin's associates.*

Thus, in Mr. Solzhenitsyn's opinion, the Old Bolsheviks lacked the qualities of *stamina* necessary to stand up to the tortures of Stalin's police.

Moral Weakness

A second factor, in his opinion, was the moral weakness of Stalin's Bolshevik associates. With few exceptions, they had condoned the use of terror against other revolutionary movements and parties, not to mention rightist opponents.

Although the Bolsheviks approved of coercion and brutality against others—including other members of their own party—they had little ability to hold their own when the same methods struck them individually.

Stalin himself, according to evidence uncovered by Mr. Solzhenitsyn, witnessed at least some parts of the public purge trials of 1936 and 1938, which were conducted in Moscow's Hall of Columns, the former Club of Noblemen. He apparently was seated on a second-floor balcony behind a screen which concealed him but allowed him to see and hear the proceedings.

In contemporary Soviet terms, one of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's boldest endeavors is his sympathetic examination of the so-called Vlasov Movement in World War II and his effort to rehabilitate *millions of Soviet prisoners of* war who passed directly from Hitler's death camps to the Stalinist death camps of Siberia.

Not one Soviet prisoner of war returned to his homeland as a free man, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said. Without exception, they were *bundled into the Secret Police* system. Often with no processing, they were automatically convicted as traitors and railroaded off to the labor camps for 10 to 25 years. A comparative few, including many who had fought their way out of German encirclement, were placed in so-called penalty battalions. They became cannon fodder, sent out from the front to explode minefields with their own bodies or carry out other assignments from which there was only the faintest probability of survival. Mr. Solzhenitsyn credits these death battalions with saving Stalingrad from falling to the Germans.

The Vlasov Movement was led by Gen. Vlasov, a brilliant Soviet officer who had seen service as Soviet adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He commanded the 99th Infantry Division at the time of the Nazi attack on June 22, 1941. His division was one of a handful of Soviet units which held off the Germans and even advanced briefly. He was a hero of the battle of Moscow and one of the fastest-rising stars of the Soviet Army in 1941 and early 1942.

Captured by the Germans in July, 1942, he was persuaded by a number of Russians already in German captivity, including former high Communist officials, to put himself at the head of an anti-Stalin movement.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn credits the Vlasov forces with saving Prague from destruction by the retreating Germans and writes with sympathy of the Russians who participated in this and other anti-Soviet military formations which took form during the war.

He reveals that in Soviet prison camps at the end of the war he heard both Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt criticized in the harshest terms for turning back to the Russians hundreds of thousands of Soviet citizens who did not wish to go back to Russia and who were certain to be devoured by the prison camps.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn estimated that several hundred thousand Russians enlisted in one or another anti-Soviet military formation and were prepared to fight against the regime. He could find no parallel to such antagonism to one's native government in any other modern country and raised the question whether the reason for such mass disaffection did not lie with the Moscow regime rather than the young Soviet soldiers who found themselves sinking rapidly toward extinction in the Nazi death camps.



Associated Press.

MEETING THE PRESS—Members of Basque terrorist group ETA, armed and wearing hoods, during a press conference at a villa somewhere in Bordeaux Friday night. They claimed to be the assassins of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco in Madrid. They are showing plan of how attempt was organized. Photos on wall are of Basque martyrs.

Interior Minister Arias Named Spanish Premier by Franco

(Continued from Page 1)

do Soto Martin, 34, also a metallurgist, received 17 years, four months and a day. Twelve-year sentences were meted out to Francisco Acosta Orge, Miguel Angel Zamora Anton, Pedro Santisteban Hurtado and Luis Fernandez Costilla, all of whom were on trial for the first time.

The Public Order Court is an integral part of Spanish institutions which Gen. Franco and his followers have appeared anxious to show are functioning normally *despite the assassination*, attributed to a small group of Basque terrorists called ETA. The group itself has claimed responsibility in statements and news conferences in France for Adm. Carrero Blanco's death, although the participation by the six persons named by the police has been contested.

The new government, headed by Mr. Arias, is expected to continue heavy pressure on the French government to halt the alleged use of French territory as a springboard for Basque terrorism in Spain.

[Gen. Franco, in his traditional year-end speech, said tonight that the assassination of Adm. Carrero Blanco was a "cowardly act, the fruit of an anti-social and anarchistic spirit. It was not only directed against the premier, but against Spanish society as a whole, against the peace and the order of our fatherland," UPI reported.

[Gen. Franco also praised the nation's armed forces for their role in the days after the slaying and expressed his confidence in Prince Juan Carlos, his designated successor as chief of state, UPI said.

[In the televised speech, which was video-taped late last week, Gen. Franco said that he intended to "remain in the service of Spaniards." He said that the assassination "only served to strengthen our ideals and unite all Spaniards..."]

Continuity Sought

It was not clear whether Mr. Arias would make minor or major cabinet changes. The emphasis since the day of the killing has been on continuity; some found in the new premier a civilian version of Adm. Carrero Blanco.

He is the first civilian to rise so high since the regime was founded after Gen. Franco's victory in the civil war. The generalissimo himself held the post of premier—known here as president of the government—as well as that of chief of state until June. He then relinquished the premiership to Adm. Carrero Blanco, who was the deputy premier.

The Spanish leader, 81, and his family appear to have with Mr. Arias something approaching the close personal relationship and confidence they enjoyed with his predecessor. Like Adm. Carrero Blanco, the new premier has never been tied to any political faction but has made a career of serving the regime.

"I prefer realities to ideas," he once said.

In the early 1940s, Mr. Arias was named governor of Leon Province, where he was also head of a local industrial bank. In 1957, he was named director general of security, a post equivalent to that of head of the FBI. He served as security chief for eight years until he was appointed mayor of Madrid.

Last June, he was made minister of the interior.

Manila Is Quiet On Day of Double Political Meaning

MANILA, Dec. 30 (AP).—Despite a military alert against possible disturbances by martial-law opponents, Manila authorities reported no incidents linked to political activities today.

The day, marking the 75th anniversary of the execution by Spanish colonial authorities of Jose Rizal, Philippine independence leader, passed quietly with residents strolling through parks and markets looking for post-Christmas bargains.

Troops had been put on alert for today, which also marks the end of the four-year term to which President Ferdinand E. Marcos was elected in 1969 under a constitution which he annulled when he declared martial law in September, 1972.

He since has proclaimed a new constitution and claims the right to continue in office under martial law as a result of a lopsidedly favorable vote on the question in a referendum in July.

Manshelt Hits Europeans for Courting Arabs

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 30 (AP).—Sicco Manshelt, former president of the European Economic Community Commission, in an interview broadcast yesterday, said that European countries were "acting very selfishly" in the current energy crisis.

"Everybody goes out of his way to please the Arabs for just a few tens of thousands of tons of oil more," Mr. Manshelt said.

Mr. Manshelt also said that some years ago, when he still headed the EEC Commission in Brussels, the commission made proposals to solve the Palestine problem by development programs such as food aid and education assistance.

"But this help was refused," he said. "It was turned down by Jordan and Egypt," Mr Manshelt said.

Four Basques Tell French Of Murder

BORDEAUX, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—French police today sought six members of the Basque underground group ETA for questioning about a clandestine press conference given here by the self-avowed killers of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

Informed sources here said *orders for the detention of the six* men had been given to police forces throught southwest France. The identities of the six were not disclosed.

The press conference was held on Friday when members of the Basque separatist organization from the Bayonne and St.-Jean-de-Luz areas of southwestern France drove blindfolded journalists to a house somewhere in Bordeaux.

When the blindfolds were taken off, the journalists found themselves in a whitewashed and poorly furnished room. On the walls hung a Basque flag and photographs of nine Basque militants killed by Spanish police.

Four men in black hoods then told the journalists how they had blown up Adm. Carrero Blanco's car in Madrid on Dec. 20 and made their escape to France by way of Portugal and the sea. Although they did not identify themselves, they said they were not among the six Basques named by the Spanish Information Ministry as responsible for the assassination.

Pledge to Return

"Since we have absolutely not been identified by Spanish police," the newsmen quoted the four as saying, "we will soon return there to pursue actions against the Spanish government."

Speaking in Basque and Spanish through an interpreter, they gave this account of the murder:

"We placed three explosive charges—45 kilos in all—under the road. To make sure the admiral's car would take the middle of the road, we double-parked a Morris-1300 in which we had put 25 kilos of gelignite.

"When the head of government passed over the exact spot that we wanted, we pushed the detonator."

The four men said that after the blast, they fled south from Madrid in a car. They boarded a waiting boat in Portugal which landed them on the French Atlantic coast near Nantes.

Spain Protests to France

MADRID, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Spain's reaction to the secret news conference in Bordeaux was one of "deep displeasure," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The Spanish Embassy in Paris on Friday handed a note of protest to the French Foreign Ministry concerning the activities of Basque separatists on French soil.

Voting Today For Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

elech Rimalt, told a rally of his followers, "A vote for the alignment [the Labor coalition] is a vote for a sell-out at Geneva."

About 4,000 polling booths have been set up across the country, including for the first time areas on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Police officials said that they would be on the lookout for what they called "hostile circles" that might try to prevent Israeli Arabs from voting at the 70 polling places in East Jerusalem.

Official results of the balloting will not be tabulated for two weeks, but unofficial results may be known by Tuesday or Wednesday when the ballots cast by soldiers are brought in from the front lines and counted.

In Israel's proportional election, voters cast ballots for parties, which in turn choose their representatives in the Knesset.

Bar Chief Backs Action on Nixon

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP).—Chesterfield Smith, the president of the American Bar Association, says President Nixon should be impeached to end "the political never-never land where citizens suspect the motives of the President."

Mr. Smith, of Bartow, Fla., said on Friday that he had become "reluctantly convinced" that impeachment—trial by Congress—would provide "the only due-process forum in which the issue can be concluded."

Mr. Smith, who emphasized that he was not speaking on behalf of the bar association, said Mr. Nixon should leave office before his term expires only as a result of the impeachment process.

Fatalism, Disbelief Widespread

Warnings of Wider War Fail To Stir Weary Saigon Citizens

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The people of Saigon, who once thought there might be peace, are now being told there is going to be much more war.

Over their television sets and radios, they hear President Nguyen Van Thieu telling them in his blunt, unadorned way that they must steel themselves for a Communist offensive.

When they believe him—and some do—many react not in panic but with a profound lassitude and numbness, something almost beyond caring.

"Listening to all this talk about another offensive the only thing I feel is very sad," said Long Hai, once the owner of a small ceramics factory in Hang Xanh, on the northern outskirts of Saigon.

Hang Xanh was obliterated by American and South Vietnamese planes after Viet Cong troops took it during the Tet offensive of 1968. The ceramics factory was destroyed, and Mr. Hai fled with his wife and eight children.

"There is nothing we can do," said Mr. Hai, who almost nightly hears South Vietnamese artillery hammering Communist positions north of the city. "Our skins are no longer sensitive."

Some Disbelieve

Some sophisticated Saigonese disbelieve the government's claims about an offensive. They think President Thieu is simply trying to distract his people from their sharpening economic plight, camouflage his army's own offensive actions and use the atmosphere of crisis to reshuffle his top command.

"It's the politics of the bicycle," said Ho Ngoc Nhuan, a Catholic opposition parliamentary deputy who represents the poor western districts of the city. "As long as you're on the bicycle, you have to pedal. No one believes it," Mr. Nhuan spoke in his tiny office, which is cluttered with anti-government tracts.

"We are going to die," said a taxi driver, whose business has slumped disastrously.

First the government raised the price of gas by 47 percent. Then the Communists blew up half of the nation's civilian stocks in a depot south of Saigon. Long lines form at gas stations daily. A black market has sprung up and rationing is imminent.

Not Enough to Eat

At the end of the day, after paying for gas and the rental of his ancient Renault, the driver said, he is lucky to have 500 piasters, about 90 cents, to take home to his wife and six children. It is not enough to buy rice for everyone and the family has to eat along on rice soup, he said. It is a common story.

"Maybe the gas shortage is a good thing," said another driver, adding that he is going to quit hacking. "If there is no more gas, then there will be no more war. No one can move."

At the cramped Saigon market the stalls are still full of gaily colored cloth, jewelry, plastics and dried fish. But the customers are not buying. Merchants report a drop in sales of 50 to 75 percent in the last three months.

Four old market women were playing the Chinese card game tu sac while waiting for customers who did not come. "The big men can take it easy," a bald woman said. "Only the citizens are dying without rice."

Tough for Millionaires

Even millionaires are finding it tough. "The recession is in full swing," observed Nguyen Ngoc Linh, president of the Mekong group of companies and one of South Vietnam's most successful businessmen.

If the rate of inflation—about 40 percent a year—keeps up, if the price of rice keeps climbing, if foreign investors continue to shy away, Mr. Linh said, "then everything will fall apart."

He said, as others have, that things have not been this bad since 1945, a year of war and famine.

Saigon has been shocked by a wave of robberies and murders that seem to spring from the mixture of poverty and despair in the city and the almost casual violence of the war outside.

A few weeks ago, a policeman named Tran Van Duoc, after losing at cards, whipped out his service revolver and killed a fellow card player. Then he went out and shot three young girls, wounding them seriously, went home and killed himself.

On Le Van Duyet Street in the Dakao section, a businessman, his wife and their 3-year-old grandson were beaten, knifed and strangled by a thief who was reported later to be an army captain.

There have been other killings, robberies and rapes, often involving militiamen, soldiers and policemen. Such things might not arouse great surprise in New York or Washington, but Saigon has never before been known as a city of *criminal violence.*

Red Rockets Kill Seven in Phnom Penh

By Elizabeth Becker

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 30 (WP).—Cambodian rebels fired four rockets into central Phnom Penh today, killing at least seven persons and wounding many more.

In the fourth rocket attack in a week, the rebels hit Lon Nol's Presidential Palace compound and the residence of the U.S. assistant air attaché at 9 a.m. Two hours later, two rockets landed in a south-central market place, setting a dozen wooden houses on fire in a two-block area. Hundreds of residents fled the burning area, carrying away mattresses, furniture and animals.

All the rockets have been launched during the last week from a new rebel base 15 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. The rebels captured the area, near Vihear Suor in late November, effectively cracking the Phnom Penh defense perimeter. Despite government attempts to bomb the base, the rebels showed once more today that they are in a position to harass the city.

Worst Attack of 4

Today's attack caused the worst damage, killing more than in the three other recent attacks combined.

A foreign military expert here predicted more rocket attacks in the next few days. "The rockets succeeded in creating panic and confusion," he said. "We know they have more, and they will probably use them."

The new rebel dry-season offensive began early this month, spreading from the west to the north and northeast. Rebel ground troops fanned out from Vihear Suor this week, capturing the east bank of the Tonle Sap River within five miles of Phnom Penh—an area large enough to protect the rocket base. Since the rebels cut the northern Highway 5 within 15 miles of the city as well, government soldiers will be hard pressed to recapture the rebel base in the northeast and protect Phnom Penh's vulnerable northeastern flank.

Vietnam Fighting

SAIGON, Dec. 30 (AP).—The South Vietnamese military command today reported a series of shellings, terrorist attacks and skirmishes ranging from the Mekong Delta to the northern coast.

A communiqué said 198 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops were killed.

Government losses were put at six dead and 26 wounded.

In addition, six civilians were reported killed and three wounded.

Poll on Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Virtually all Israelis feel that Jerusalem should be retained at any cost, according to a public survey published last week. The survey said that 92 percent of those questioned objected to making Jerusalem an international city and 99 percent were opposed to returning East Jerusalem to Jordan.

Bonn Reported Raising Offer For EEC's Regional-Aid Fund

BONN, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—West Germany was reported to have decided to increase by nearly 40 percent its proposed contribution to a disputed fund for helping economically backward areas in the European Economic Community.

The Hamburg news magazine Der Spiegel said that the cabinet had agreed that West Germany's maximum contribution to the Common Market regional fund could go from 612 million deutsche marks ($2.27 million) to 856 million marks.

The new figure would be just over a quarter of the contribution that Bonn would have to make to please Britain, West Germany's major opponent in this EEC dispute, Der Spiegel reported.

The EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels earlier this month ended in deadlock, with Britain holding out for a fund of $3.48 billion spread over three years and West Germany barring one of more than $686 million.

West German officials declined comment today on Der Spiegel's report, which also said that the Bonn government was not ready to give in to "the British . . . demand." West Germany would be the largest contributor to the fund and would receive the least from it.

Informed Bonn sources said it was possible that State Secretary Hans Apel would go to London for talks before the next EEC ministerial meeting to discuss the fund, which is set for Jan. 7.

Der Spiegel said that Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt had told the cabinet that state spending next year was likely to exceed revenue by eight billion marks, without taking regional-fund contributions into account.

The magazine reported that one cabinet member, whom it did not name, said that other Common Market members would have to be shown that the Bonn government was not the same as the "dowy Germans of earlier years . . . who always dipped into their purse when other people wanted."

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	12	54	Fair
AMSTERDAM	1	34	Fog
ANKARA	3	37	Cloudy
ATHENS	13	55	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy
BELGRADE	3	37	Overcast
BERLIN	5	41	Fair
BRUSSELS	0	32	Overcast
BUDAPEST	1	34	Overcast
CAIRO	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	15	59	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Fair
EDINBURGH	5	41	Fair
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	-1	30	Rain
GENEVA	-1	30	Overcast
ISTANBUL	7	45	Rain
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	Cloudy
LONDON	5	41	Rain
MADRID	5	41	Cloudy
MILAN	—	—	Unavailable
MONTREAL	-3	26	Cloudy
MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
MUNICH	-2	28	Cloudy
NEW YORK	4	39	Sunny
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	0	32	Overcast
PARIS	6	43	Overcast
PRAGUE	1	34	Overcast
ROME	13	55	Cloudy
SOFIA	-2	28	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	5	41	Overcast
TEHRAN	7	45	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	18	64	Sunny
TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
VENICE	-1	30	Fog
VIENNA	3	37	Overcast
WARSAW	2	37	Fog
WASHINGTON	8	46	Sunny
ZURICH	-3	27	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

هكذا من الأصل

44 Awaiting Execution

23 States Have Restored Death Penalty

By Wayne King

RALEIGH, N.C., Dec. 30 (NYT). Eighteen months after the U.S. Supreme Court struck down capital punishment laws as they were written at the time, 23 states have reinstated the death penalty all by legislative action and two by judicial review.

Twenty-one persons await execution in North Carolina, eight in Florida, five each in Georgia and Massachusetts, two each in Pennsylvania and Montana and one in Utah—a total of 44.

Whether the growing number of the doomed will actually be executed depends, almost certainly, on the Supreme Court. Although the court does not have the capital punishment issue before it—the appeals process is long—it seems inevitable that a new decision will ultimately come.

And it is unlikely that any executions will take place until the court rules on basic questions—among them a contention that execution itself, all other factors aside, may well constitute cruel and unusual punishment, a violation of the Eighth Amendment.

New State Laws

At the moment, it is also unclear which, if any, of the newly passed state laws will fit the guidelines indicated by the Supreme Court in its ruling on June 29, 1972. By a 5-to-4 margin the court ruled that the death penalty as written and administered in the cases before it—and by implication in most if not all the other states—constituted cruel and unusual punishment.

The opinion did not say that the death penalty was unconstitutional itself but that the manner in which it was applied was essentially haphazard. Even the five justices who voted in the majority could not agree on all points. Each wrote a separate opinion.

But two justices, Byron White and Potter Stewart, offered the key interpretation that it was unconstitutional to impose the death sentence on one defendant while allowing others convicted of almost identical crimes to live.

As a result, many states acted to construct laws that would not be arbitrary. In many cases, most notably here in North Carolina, the laws that resulted were far harsher than those effaced by the court.

'Kill Them All'

"What they decried," says a North Carolina prison official with bluntness, "is that you can't kill one man and not another, so here they're just gonna kill them all."

To a lesser degree, that has been the unstated philosophy behind many of the newer laws drawn to satisfy the objections of the court. California, for instance, in a new law to take effect Jan. 1, has made the death penalty mandatory—there is no discretion—for 11 kinds of murder, among them killing a policeman, killing for hire, mass murder, rape-murder, robbery-murder or "lewd acts" involving children.

This law, like many of the others, is being challenged and seems likely to make its way to the Supreme Court.

Fifteen of those on death row in North Carolina are black, five are white and one is an American Indian. Nationally, of the 44 sentenced to death, 29 are black, 14 are white and one is Indian. The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., with headquarters in New York, has been compiling data on these cases—with the implication that the extremely high percentage of blacks on death row indicates racial bias—but has thus far taken no direct action on behalf of the defendants in any of the cases.

Because the changed law has been in effect in North Carolina only since January, none of the prisoners has been on death row for longer than nine months.

Multiple Executions

There are two chairs in the North Carolina Central Prison gas chamber because it has been necessary in the past to execute more than one person on the same day. In 1947, five men were gassed in one day.

The small, sealed room that contains the two chairs also has a square metal plate in the floor covering the wiring that, until 1935, fed voltage to the electric chair. The chair was removed because it was felt that lethal gas was a more humane way to execute prisoners.

The actual method of execution, although grisly in its details, is pertinent in that it is expected that the Supreme Court will eventually be required to determine whether the process of administering death itself is cruel and unusual.

In the court's decision, Justices William J. Brennan jr. and Thurgood Marshall considered the question of execution itself.

No Method Available

"Although the evidence is not conclusive," Justice Brennan wrote, "it appears that there is no method available that guarantees an immediate and painless death."

According to warden Sam Garrison of North Carolina Central Prison, death by cyanide gas requires from eight to 21 minutes, from the time the cyanide pellet is dropped into the container of acid beneath the chair. However, the victim is said to be rendered unconscious with the first inhalation of the gas fumes.

"The one thing that all of them want to know is what that fastest way out is," warden Garrison said. "I always tell them, 'When you hear that click under the seat, wait a second and take a deep breath.'"

earch for War Criminals n U.S. Receives Soviet Help

By Ralph Blumenthal

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Immigration investigators here ve been put in charge of a new ntrywide effort to resolve the g-dormant cases of suspected i war criminals living in the ited States and are focusing 38 persons, according to New rk district director Sol Marks.

he effort, Mr. Marks said in interview, involves what are leved to be the first tentative ps toward official contacts h the Soviet Union in a drive collect evidence against some the suspects.

ecently, he said, the Russians warded five eyewitness acnts alleging atrocities by two sons who are under investiga-. Mr. Marks declined to identhem or others under inigation. Some of them are wn, however.

lmost all the cases concern postwar refugees from what was Nazi-occupied Soviet territory.

The disclosures appeared as Mr. Marks and two of his investigators disputed recent complaints by two former employees of the Immigration and Naturalization Service who prosecuted the government's case against Mrs. Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, a wartime Nazi concentration-camp guard. The former employees said they had been hampered by superiors in their investigation.

N.Y. 'Control Office'

On the contrary, Mr. Marks said, the New York office was designated last August as the "control office" for Nazi war-crime investigations. As such, he said, it has been put in charge of these investigations at all of the 30 other district offices around the country.

The stepped-up effort to resolve the cases of suspected Nazi criminals began with three lists naming 65 suspects that were compiled by Jewish organizations, according to Sam Zutty, the immigration investigator on the cases.

Investigators found that nine of the 65 suspects had died. Seventeen could not be traced, Mr. Zutty said, and one had left the country.

Of the remaining 38 "active cases," 25 were said to involve naturalized citizens. Seven of the 38 persons are in the New York area, Mr. Zutty said.

Some of the persons have already been identified in the press as targets of an inquiry. In February, the Immigration Service said it had reopened an investigation into the case of Boleslavs Maikovskis, a Latvian alien sentenced to death in absentia by a war-crimes tribunal in the Soviet Union in 1965. Mr. Maikovskis, who has denied the charges, is a carpenter living in Mineola, Long Island.

Bishop on List

Also on the list is Bishop Valerian D. Trifa of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, who lives near Detroit. He is wanted in Romania to serve a life sentence imposed in absentia for alleged leadership of a bloody Iron Guard uprising in 1941.

Asked why only a handful of suspected Nazi criminals had ever been prosecuted here, Mr. Marks said that for years documentary information was lacking. Now, he said, Simon Wiesenthal's Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna and similar government centers in West Germany have built up data banks that make tracing suspects easier.

One of the traditional difficulties in prosecuting such cases is that the United States does not recognize sentences imposed in absentia. Nor is there a treaty of extradition between the United States and the Soviet Union. Furthermore, because of long-standing hostility between the two countries, the United States does not deport aliens to the Soviet Union, Mr. Marks said.

afety Rules ightened on .S. Reactors

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT). he Atomic Energy Commission tightened the safety standds that are meant to prevent lear power reactors from rheating, melting their shields l emitting radiation that could m people in nearby communi-

lthough the commission reed proposals of the industry less stringent criteria, its orFriday was immediately atxed by the Union of Concerned ntists as "cosmetic."

senior official, speaking for commission, said at a news fing that the commission red the rules without knowing it the economic impact on the nufacturers and utility comies would be.

We have asked for this ination to be submitted" after ruling is studied, the official He acknowledged that some ties might have to "derate" duce power output—but that commission would consider nptions on a case-by-case s. The new rules will go effect in about seven months will apply to the cooling sys-s at 38 atomic power plants 19 states. These plants uce about 5 percent of the on's electricity. They will apply to 58 plants now under struction.

Cooling Systems

he commission's review of rgency, or back-up, cooling ems tightened the operating dards that these systems t meet. For example, the mission lowered to 2,000 deFahrenheit from 2,300 des the maximum temperature the cladding, or reactor-core et, may attain if the primary ng system fails.

ater is the primary coolant he operating nuclear power ons. It is also the emergency ant. Gas is the other primary ant.

he commission added a safety rion that limits the oxidation he cladding, that is, its vaporon, under high heat, to 17 ent of its thickness.

is also required that in calting what might happen in rticular reactor in the event oss of primary coolant, the ties and reactor manufacrs must take into account adnal technical factors, such welling of the cladding.

l Will Lay Off ,000 Workers

ETROIT, Dec. 30 (NYT).—ral Motors Corp. announced ay that it plans to lay off 0 workers because of poor of its standard-size cars.

those laid off in 10 plants s the country, 48,000 will be temporary furlough lasting o 10 days, while 38,000 will on indefinite layoff. The acks are due to start in ary and February.

chard C. Gerstenberg, the pany's chairman, estimated sales of cars and trucks in would range from 13 to 13.5 on units, or about 8 to 12 ent below sales for 1973.

he retail sales of passenger have been adversely affectby the suddenness of the oil embargo and the unainty regarding the availabilof fuel," he said.

Arabs Will Send 'Envoy' to U.S. To Open Dialogue

BEIRUT, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The Arab League is sending a special envoy to the United States to present the Arab position on the Middle East question to the American people and to try to bridge what was described at a news conference here as the "gap in Arab-U.S. dialogue."

Clovis Maksoud, who has been chosen by the Arab League to present its case, yesterday said: "It is our task to attempt to remove all the factors that clog the flow of communications between the Arab and American people."

The 46-year-old U.S.-educated Arab told local and foreign correspondents that he will spend three months in the United States, beginning Jan. 7, on a special information mission for the Arab League. He will operate out of the league's office in Washington and plans to tour several parts of the country "to clarify the basic Arab position and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

The Arab League initiative, he said, was part of a policy decided by Arab officials at their meeting in Algiers in November. The summit conference decided that an Arab campaign was needed to project the Arab point of view to the outside world. Mr. Maksoud, a noted intellectual and newspaper columnist, had served as the Arab League's ambassador to India for five years.



Associated Press.

WORD FROM BELOW—Dr. Lubos Kohoutek, Czech-born astronomer who discovered the comet named after him, talks by radio Friday from the Space Center at Houston (in photo at left) to three astronauts in the Skylab-3 space laboratory. The astronauts are shown aboard the craft in photo at right. From left, Gerald P. Carr, Edward Gibson and William Pogue. They discussed their observations of the comet and further photo plans.

Price-Gouging, Anger, Crime As U.S. Motorist Hunts Gas

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Justice Department has a nationwide campaign under way to prevent gasoline stations from fleecing motorists during the long New Year weekend.

Acting Attorney General Robert Bork on Friday directed the 94 U.S. attorneys across the country to seek court restraining orders against any gas stations found to be charging exorbitant prices, as some did during the Christmas holiday.

Mr. Bork said that there had been reports that some gas stations were charging almost $1 a gallon.

In recent weeks, normal prices for regular gasoline have risen from between 30 and 40 cents a gallon to between 45 and 55 cents.

Yesterday, motorists formed waiting lines at garages and gas stations to fill their tanks for the long weekend.

Many other service stations and garages were closed for the weekend, in compliance with President Nixon's conservation request or because they had run out of gasoline.

In New England, half-mile-long lines were common.

In Boston, dealers predicted that 90 percent of the 3,500 gas stations in Massachusetts would be closed by Wednesday.

In Illinois, highway stations were limiting drivers to 10 gallons.

Along the New Jersey Turnpike, stations sold $2 worth of gas to each motorist, then stamped cards to prevent the motorist from getting more gasoline at other Turnpike stations.

At filling stations open in the New York City area, anger and even acts of violence were almost commonplace in the search for gasoline.

On Staten Island, Louis Braddix, 45, waited in line for more than an hour to buy his quota of $3 worth of gasoline. When the pump ran dry after $1.48 worth, he demanded that he be given the rest of his quota from another pump. The station owner told him to get into another waiting line, and, police said, Mr. Braddix pulled a gun.

He didn't get the extra gas and was later arrested at his home and served a summons for menacing.

Peter Logan, a 27-year-old mechanic, died in a hospital in Brooklyn yesterday after an altercation with a co-worker at a gas station late Friday night. Both men fell through a plate glass window. The argument was believed by the police to have been caused by frayed nerves arising from the men's daylong troubles in servicing cars.

In Brooklyn three gunmen pulled up to a tanker truck late Friday night and forced the driver out of the vehicle. Two gunmen drove him around in their car for two hours before releasing him. In the meantime, their accomplice drove off with the truck and its 3,000 gallons of gasoline. The truck, empty, was found yesterday morning, several blocks from where it had been stolen.

Almost every motorist felt disgust at the inconveniences of the fuel shortage. Many stayed home.

Jerry Motalow, a New York City resident, commented after an hour-long wait at a Manhattan gas station: "I need this car to go to a holiday party. After New Year's, it can stay in the garage and rot."

There was one cheerful note: With many of the nation's highways emptier, there were predictions of lower holiday death tolls. In Florida, for example, there had been only two road fatalities by this morning, compared to seven or eight at the same time on a normal weekend.

Sen. Jackson Reports Threat by Terrorists

SEATTLE, Dec. 30 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson said last week that his support of Israel has made him a target of Arab terrorists.

"I've been threatened" by Arab terrorists, the Washington Democrat said at a news conference. He refused to elaborate, except to say: "I am an obvious target."

2 of Skylab Crew Make Spacewalk, Second in 5 Days

HOUSTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Two of the Skylab-3 astronauts yesterday stepped outside the orbiting space station for the second time in five days to photograph the Comet Kohoutek.

The commander, Lt. Col. Gerald P. Carr and Dr. Edward G. Gibson, protected by bulky spacesuits, slipped through an airlock hatch for a 3 1/2-hour spacewalk.

"There's the great outdoors again," commented Col. Carr as he poked his head through the hatch.

"Hey, I can see the comet," Dr. Gibson said. "There's the tail. Holy cow!"

They mounted three special cameras on a strut, two to photograph Kohoutek and one to photograph the sun.

On Christmas Day, Col. Carr and Lt. Col. William R. Pogue were outside for a record 7 hours 1 minute, observing the comet as it approached the sun. Yesterday, the astronauts obtained data as Kohoutek headed back into space after making its closest approach to the sun on Friday, about 13.2 million miles.

The astronauts held an 11-minute radio conversation Friday with Lubos Kohoutek, a Czech-born astronomer with the Hamburg Observatory who discovered the comet in March.

Demands on Mines Are Endless

Boom Times Are Back Again In Pennsylvania Coal Towns

By Earl Caldwell

CLYMER, Pa., Dec. 30 (NYT).—Suddenly the demand for coal is endless, and here in this mining town isolated in the mountains of western Pennsylvania boom times are back again.

The mines are going strong, and through the day and far into the night the big trucks keep coming down the mushy back roads, carrying the coal to be piled high in railroad cars headed east.

Unemployment has declined and the men have begun to come back from Cleveland and Buffalo and Detroit and all the other places to which they fled a few years ago to find work when the mines closed down.

There is more money now, too. Down at Tate's supermarket nobody asks for credit, and mine operators are now quick to say that they are making profits.

Ironically, it is the oil shortage—and the demand for other kinds of fuel, even high-sulfur coal—that is responsible for the sudden prosperity here in Clymer, a town of 2,500 inhabitants that not too long ago seemed destined to die.

It is not yet clear, of course, whether the new prosperity will last. Although industry employment has risen from 138,000 in 1967 to 161,000 in October (later figures are not yet available), company officials point out that it takes many months to sink a new mine and that employment will jump dramatically only when there are new mines.

For their part, union officials said their men, who are now working under the third year of a three-year contract, deserve higher pay to keep pace with inflation, and they worry that in the rush to meet demands some owners may cut corners in the old mines and sacrifice safety precautions.

Even now, along the two-lane highway that passes through this tiny town nestled in the Allegheny highlands, there are still abandoned and now decaying coal tipples that are a reminder of a time gone by, of the era when children went into the mines before they went to high school, when wages were low and the work was hazardous.

$60 a Day Wages

But mining, like the times, has changed. Earnings now in some cases exceed $60 a day. Operators are receiving as much as $17 a ton for coal that was unsalable as recently as four months ago. There are big mines now operating here in this remote section that employ as many as 800 men.

And above all, in Clymer and other towns like it in this part of the world, there is finally—in the words of one union official—"that wonderful sense of security that comes from knowing that what you do and you make is wanted."

In the late afternoon, Kerry Mears stood in the icy wind outside the Dixon Coal Co. and watched the 4 o'clock shift prepare to go into the mine. Mr. Mears, like so many of the people up here, comes from a mining family. His father was an operator and now, at 23 years of age, he has his own mine.

He said that "last year we couldn't sell the coal at all. But when the Arabs shut the oil off, we knew what was going to happen."

He watched as the conveyor belt from the mine kept bringing the coal out and sent it spewing high into the air and into a giant storage bin. "This is the best it's ever been," he said.

Across town an uncle, Charles J. Mears, vice-president of the Mears Coal Co., said, "Nobody can meet the demand today. It's endless."

He said that last November and last December "we'd spend whole days on the phone trying to get buyers." The turnaround has been so great that now there is no way that he can satisfy the buyers.



United Press International.

MANPOWER—A motorist waits in line for gas in New York Saturday, watching a cart wheeled past by a man with a smile and no worries about the energy crisis.

Senator Faults Operation Candor

Baker Laments Alleged Shift By Nixon on Revealing Tapes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The leading Republican on the Senate Watergate committee today lamented President Nixon's apparent change of mind about releasing summaries of secret Watergate tapes to the public.

Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee, the committee's vice-chairman, said in a television interview: "I was personally disappointed that the White House has apparently changed its tune and says now there will not be such a release."

Republican leaders have strongly urged the President to make the fullest possible disclosure of his role in the Watergate affair, as he promised in announcing his Operation Candor.

But the White House has now said that the President is having second thoughts about releasing the tape summaries, apparently because some of his advisers fear that the conversations might be misinterpreted.

Sen. Baker said today that he thinks that, so far, Operation Candor has not worked.

He said that "full, frank and complete disclosure" by the White House would have been easier in February or March but added that it was still not too late for Operation Candor to succeed.

He also urged that Mr. Nixon weigh security issues against those of "domestic tranquillity" in deciding on disclosure of White House activities.

Sen. Baker said that one security aspect that Mr. Nixon had discussed with him and the committee's chairman, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., should be revealed to the public. Such disclosure, he said, would be helpful to the President and would "justify some conduct that would appear unexplainable."

He did not go into details but was apparently referring to a security issue raised during the Senate Watergate hearings, a matter widely believed to concern activities of the so-called White House "Plumbers," a group set up to plug leaks of security information.

The senator also said that at present he did not believe that the Watergate committee had developed sufficient evidence to justify further hearings. But he said that the committee staff was continuing to investigate various allegations about the Nixon re-election campaign last year.

Sen. Baker also revealed a split with Sen. Ervin over a committee subpoena for 500 White House tapes and documents.

He said that the subpoena had been signed by Sen. Ervin without his knowledge despite an agreement that each should notify the other about subpoenas.

He said that the White House should have been given the opportunity to respond to a request for the material before a subpoena was issued.

Hunt, Barker To Be Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

grand jury would result in lighter sentences.

In mid-September, as their final sentencing day approached, the five filed motions to withdraw their guilty pleas. Judge Sirica denied the motions and imposed sentences.

McCord, also a longtime CIA agent, had broken open the case by disclosing pressure on the defendants to plead guilty and alleging perjury during the trial. He testified extensively before the Senate Watergate committee and the grand jury, as did Hunt and Barker, and received a sentence of one to five years.

McCord and G. Gordon Liddy, tried and convicted by a jury, have also appealed, on different grounds. Liddy, the ringleader, was sentenced to six to 20 years and received an additional contempt term.

McCord has been free pending his appeal. Liddy is in prison.

In his appeal, Hunt asserted the government had instigated the crime, that he only did what he was told and therefore was not liable for criminal prosecution. His attorney said evidence brought out in the Senate hearings and elsewhere during the summer showed Hunt had been only an instrument of high governmental officials.

A similar claim was made for the Miami men—that they lacked criminal intent.

McCord and the four men from Miami were arrested inside the Democratic party offices in the Watergate office building on June 17, 1972. Liddy and Hunt surrendered later.

Liddy had been counsel for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President and its finance arm. McCord was the committee's security chief. Hunt had been a consultant to the White House and still had some electronic equipment and files in a safe there.

Hughes Innocent, Company Says

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30 (AP).—Howard Hughes "personally took no part" in alleged airline stock manipulations for which the billionaire industrialist and four others have been indicted, a Hughes spokesman said yesterday.

The indictments released by a grand jury on Thursday charge Mr. Hughes with conspiracy and stock manipulation in the 1970 sale of Air West, a regional airline serving 70 cities in three countries.

Sources close to the Hughes-owned Summa Corp. said they doubted Mr. Hughes would appear for the Jan. 11 arraignment in Las Vegas. He is staying at the Xanadu Hotel in Freeport, Bahamas.

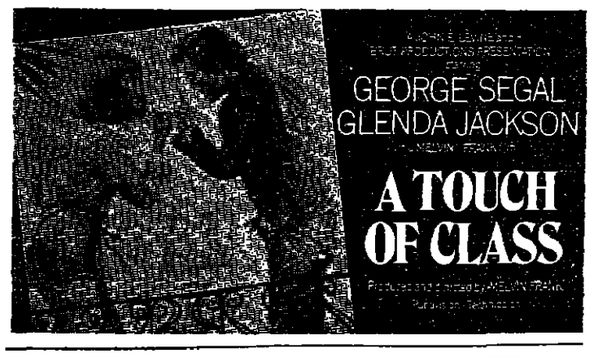
A statement released by Richard Hanna of Summa Corp. said: "Mr. Hughes is guilty of nothing more than making it possible for one of his companies to save an airline from bankruptcy and make it over into a successful, vigorous, dependable service to the public."

Soviet Tourism Gains

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (UPI).—More than 2.5 million tourists have visited the Soviet Union this year, compared with 2.3 million in 1972, the newspaper Sovietskaya Kultura said.

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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Monday, December 31, 1973 * *

Israel Votes

Not for six years, and perhaps not for 25 years, has Israel found itself in such a state of political convulsion and uncertainty. Today's quadrennial election will almost certainly not set a decisive policy for the nation's future, but the government that emerges will have the responsibility for negotiating the peace settlement that has eluded Israel for so long.

Six months ago, the breadth and depth of criticism now directed toward the ruling Labor party leadership of Premier Golda Meir and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan would have seemed unthinkable. The criticism comes from all sides: from the established hard-line opposition parties, as expected, but more impressively from newly vocal but long-existent soft-line elements—in the Israeli context one hesitates to call them "doves"—within the Labor party.

This group forced a significant shift in party policy shortly before the election, toward greater conciliation with the Arabs. The Israeli public as a whole seems in a mood of protest and dissatisfaction with the government, tempted to vote from negative motives of opposition rather than positive support for any of the possible alternatives.

Much of the protest stems from the government's apparent lack of readiness, for reasons not yet clear, when the Egyptian and Syrian armies launched their Yom Kippur attack. Mr. Dayan's fall from heroic status can be attributed directly to that harrowing situation.

But there has also been mounting resentment at a perceived aimlessness on Mrs. Meir's leadership, in domestic affairs as well as foreign policy. To some her government has been too rigid, to others too pliable to foreign influence. The best index of uncertainty among Israeli voters comes in various public-opinion polls showing large percentages of "undecided" voters—remarkable in a country of strong, often automatic, party loyalties.

The essential choice confronting voters today is between the hard-line Likud bloc and Mrs. Meir's Labor alignment; the so-called doves found their cohesion too late to enter any significant separate slates of candidates. Both sides have managed to fuzz up their positions on specific issues—domestic and diplomatic—as election day approached, so it will be risky to infer any particular negotiating stance from the voting tally. Labor has dominated every government since Israel's formation and, criticisms notwithstanding, there is only an outside chance that this faction will lose its customary plurality.

Whatever government emerges is expected to be far weaker and more disparate than the ruling group Israel has known for the past three years. The probability is that any settlement negotiated in Geneva will have to be put before the Israeli electorate in another parliamentary election before 1974 is out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Nationalists or Partners?

Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger went to some pains in Brussels and London this month to assure the "European Community" and its chief new member, Britain, that the United States still favors West Europe's evolving union. He gave special welcome to the Common Market enlargement from six nations to nine.

Yet, a quite different attitude was being expressed at the same time by another high official in Washington. The President's deputy special representative for trade negotiations, William Pearce, made public a lengthy list of complaints against what he considered the inadequate concessions of the European Community in responding to administration demands that the United States be "compensated" for Britain's entry into the Common Market. That entry, Mr. Pearce insisted, is injuring American trade interests.

Though the White House claims to see no contradiction in the Kissinger and Pearce positions, Europeans see not merely a contradiction but, in the stance taken by Mr. Pearce, a 180-degree reversal of traditional American policy—one that brings into question the administration's sincerity in proposing a new partnership based on "special relationship" with a uniting West Europe.

The reality is that West Europe's union and rapid growth rate have helped bring increased trade for everyone. And in the Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations, assurances were given that the United States would not seek compensation for the special arrangements made by the European partners under GATT's rules barring "discriminatory" tariffs. Instead, Washington declared repeatedly its readiness to accept theoretical discrimination against United States trade for the concrete benefits this country expected to receive, along with the whole free world, from Europe's economic, political and military union. These dividends included increased political stability in Europe and the termination of a Franco-German feud that twice in a generation had drawn the United States and the world into a bloody European war.

The Nixon administration's retreat from this policy was part of an effort initiated by former Treasury Secretary Connally to get other countries to solve the American balance-of-payments deficit; but the context in which the administration originally put forward its demands has changed. The American deficit has become a surplus again while Europe appears headed into an energy-triggered economic crisis far worse than any in prospect here.

In these circumstances, the argument over compensation clearly ought to be liquidated in quiet negotiations as rapidly as possible. "The specialized concerns of experts and technicians have a life of their own and a narrow national or sectarian bias," Secretary Kissinger told the European allies this month. Much could be done to restore transatlantic harmony if the President would call off some of the "technicians" who have been trying in his name to inflict narrow national—even nationalist—American interests on America's allies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Arab Oil Maneuvering

The announcement by the Gulf oil producing countries that posted prices are to be more than doubled has been followed by the decision taken on Tuesday by the Arab states of the Gulf to mitigate the severity of their production cuts. . . . The Arab ministers stressed the fact that they did not want to cause the collapse of any country's economy. . . . This suggests that they may have taken alarm at the far-reaching effects of their politically motivated oil embargo, and have decided that it would be prudent to draw their horns in somewhat. If this is so, they are showing a most welcome degree of sense and realism.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

* * *

The technical problems of the oil crisis, like the financial ones, need international answers. British support for Dr. Kissinger's initiative on international energy policy must be sustained; no energy policy can leave out of account U.S. demand for energy imports, and no country or group of countries can afford to waste resources reinventing what U.S. technology has to offer. Meanwhile, the easing of immediate pressures offers a much-needed opportunity to repair our relationships in Europe.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Solzhenitsyn's Latest

If Alexander Solzhenitsyn suffers on account of the publication abroad of his indictment of the Soviet use of concentration camps between 1918 and 1956, his sacrifice will not be in vain. He has rendered an incalculable service to the cause of truth in documenting a system more horrible and extensive than Hitler's...

Typically, Solzhenitsyn does not ask for revenge, but only that the guilty men should be officially disgraced. Were this ever to happen, a completely new chapter of Russian history would have been opened. In the meantime, we in the West must not forget either Solzhenitsyn's heroism or the implications of his message.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

* * *

Geneva Peace Conference

For the Palestinians, there is only one way out—continue the struggle. The Geneva conference, we must have no illusions, will result in nothing for the Palestinians. But they should not give up because of that. They must continue to do what other peoples have done before—resist and refuse to accept a fait accompli.

—From Maroc Soir (Rabat).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 31, 1898

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Doctors here are recommending the government to take up the inquiry into the preponderance of male births over female during the past few months, as a matter of highest scientific interest. Dr. Elmer Lee, a well-known New York physician, disputes the theory that the war has had anything to do with determining the sex. In his opinion, the outdoor life of the modern American woman is one of the principal factors involved in the phenomenon.

Fifty Years Ago

December 31, 1923

PARIS—What are European women's organizations doing? What are their political and social aims? What have they accomplished? It was with answers to these and other questions that Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams, member of the legislative committee of the Women's Clubs of America, set sail for home yesterday. She said she saw certain advancements in Europe but the vote was not yet universal. "This is the main aim," she said. "Once we have that, we will be heard and reckoned with."



'Wow!'

The Old Farmers 1974 Almanac

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—January: Blustery weather . . . President gives up electric toothbrush to set example . . . Reverend Billy Graham says things are bad enough, asks President to stop setting examples . . . Dolphins win Super Bowl . . . In State of the Union message, President calls for warm weather, blames newspapers for the "energy problem," asks 40-mile speed limit . . . Massachusetts threatens to secede from the Union.

February: Worst snowstorm in history hits New England . . . President hitchhikes back from San Clemente to take charge, says storm would never have happened if Massachusetts had voted Republican . . . Congress passes resolution condemning snow . . . Gas goes up to 73 cents a gallon . . . Arabs offer to lift embargo if Israel gives up Jerusalem and Tel Aviv . . . Secretary of State Kissinger says this would not be "appropriate."

March: Heavy ice storms strike plains states, breaking power lines and stopping all transportation into Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago . . . President goes by bus to Chicago to take charge but gets stuck in Indianapolis . . . Oil chief Simon deplores storms but says they save 600,000 gallons of gas and cut use of electricity . . . Celtics beat Knicks in "candlelight classic" finals . . . Snowmobiles banned in New Hampshire . . . Arabs double price of Middle East fuel, demand that Israel give up Bethlehem.

April: Spring floods overrun four million acres in South . . . Ron Ziegler says all past administrations had floods and adds that all past estimates of the fuel crisis are "inoperative" . . . Harvard "freeze-in" calls for impeachment of the President . . . Ziegler predicts end of winter by July, suggests TV networks using too much energy on news broadcasts . . . Iranian rescue tanker reaches Boston.

May: First sunshine reported along the North Carolina Piedmont . . . Sen. Sam Ervin leads Thanksgiving service in Winston-Salem . . . President says return of sun justifies his policy of "no resignation and no rationing" . . . George Gallup finds President's popularity has risen to 16 percent . . . Auto workers strike for 15 percent pay rise. GM, Ford and Chrysler delighted and shut down Detroit.

June: House and Senate pass resolution calling for commission to study causes of the fuel shortage . . . President says he could have foreseen the crisis but that would have been "the easy way" . . . he admits some mistakes were made, but makes one thing clear: "This country was great long before it had automobiles, central heating or air-conditioning, and if we hadn't been forced to wallow in Watergate, there wouldn't have been any energy crisis."

July and August: Administration declares moratorium on all criticism for duration of summer, and bans use of gas in all power mowers and motor boats, with the exception of large yachts . . . Barry Goldwater says the President has messed things and should be ashamed of himself . . . Rosemary Woods resigns to marry John Dean . . . Ron Ziegler says the President is not ashamed of himself, but deserves thanks for bringing the country through the coldest winter since Valley Forge . . . Schools and colleges hold classes all summer, plan to close all winter.

September: Food prices rise to highest level in history, but Council of Economic Advisers says that the actual rise, when "seasonally adjusted," amounted to only 4.5 percent . . . Surgeon General releases report showing that 98.6 percent of the American people are too fat anyway.

October: Mid-term election campaign starts in glorious weather across the nation . . . Republicans plead for a few seats to maintain two-party system . . . Democrats demand veto-proof Congress, promise 50 gallons of gas a day to every driver over 10 . . . President holds Republican rally at Fort Bragg, but nobody shows up . . . Spiro Agnew appointed minority counsel for House Impeachment Committee . . . Chairman Rodino promises decision on impeachment question before 1976 presidential election . . . New Washington baseball team (the Watergaters) wins World Series.

November: President says the outlook for the coming winter is better, but adds that the American people have always been less permissive during periods of adversity . . . Market drops another 40 points the following day . . . Democrats gain 93 seats in the House and 15 in the Senate . . . Ron Ziegler says it wouldn't have happened if the papers hadn't mentioned Watergate or the fuel shortage . . . Nixon, in Thanksgiving Day message, announces he's studying a new stand-by rationing program but that it won't be needed if the American people, the Arabs and the Israelis all get together . . . otherwise people, he says, should be thankful for the three gallons of gas they get every week, when available, and not grumble about the gas they don't have.

December: First cold spell hits the North . . . All pro football games move to California and the South . . . Unemployed Army arranges massive impeachment rally in Washington, but runs out of gas . . . Colleges debate proposition: "Resolved that the President is no crook" . . . Democrats produce new bumpersticker: "Two More Years?" . . . President delivers Christmas message from Bebe Rebozo's yacht: "It is the season to be jolly," he says.

The New Economic Shake-Up

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The West and Japan must obviously readjust commercial and economic policies to meet the challenge posed by the bleak realization that cheap and plentiful petroleum is now and forevermore a thing of the past. There are three obvious approaches.

(1)—It is time for wealthy members of the nonaligned third world to start contributing to their poor cousins far more financial aid than in the past. Hitherto it has been primarily the West which financed underdeveloped lands. But now there are countries—especially those inhabited by Arabs—which are accumulating huge funds from the sale of raw materials, today oil and natural gas, tomorrow vital minerals.

The moral responsibility for assisting less fortunate lands is shifting to the newly rich who should assume more of the load hitherto borne by the United States and Europe. This would be a positive way to make use of the new situation brought about by the Arab cartels' petroleum rationing and price boosting.

The third world, which comprises far more members than either the North Atlantic or Soviet blocs, has rallied largely behind the Arabs' cause in the United Nations and other forums. Surely it would be just for the rich Arab lands to shoulder much of the development burden—especially since the former principal donors are all suffering from the cost and shortage of oil and have little money left for charity.

Replace Oil

(2)—It is also obvious that industrialized nations must permanently reduce their dependence on petroleum as a source of energy, relying on it henceforth principally for lubricants and petrochemicals. This doesn't only mean reducing consumption of oil derivatives for transportation, devising new kinds of vehicles, or developing other sources of heat and power.

It means wholesale investment in research and development programs for additional supplies of energy. And the costly requirement for such scientific exploration will further reduce available funds for sustenance of impoverished lands.

The strain on Western economies will thus be increased. And, since their nervous banks are always potentially threatened by withdrawal of Arab investments, the need for the rich Arabs to support their poorer nonaligned backers becomes even greater.

Reconstruction

(3)—These approaches can in no sense be interpreted as an implied political threat. They simply acknowledge a new pattern of realities. The proof is that, if the West takes its responsibilities seriously, it will try to persuade Arab oil-producers themselves to prepare for the day when petroleum resources dry up. For despite the billions of untapped barrels beneath their soil, that day is inexorably coming.

What the West can do here (and here I am indebted to the brilliant Wolfgang Hager, part-time expert for the Atlantic Institute for International Affairs) is to offer Arab petroleum exporters technological help to use their accruing capital in building solar energy and water desalinization plants.

They have ample space and should they develop from methods (already tried in Israel) ways of watering the roots of plants rather than the surface, they can ultimately make deserts bloom. This is one more argument for eventual cooperation between Israel and its neighbors, under peacetime conditions, as suggested in these columns (IHT, Dec. 24).

Hager also points out that solar power can some day be turned into hydrogen and then exported abroad. Western technology can surely help the Arabs to use their accruing riches to face their own eventual oil shortages.

One should cease thinking of the energy crisis as a temporary political boycott, but rather as a permanent economic revolution. Complex industrial societies in North America, Western Europe and Japan must be restructured. Immense funds must be budgeted for energy changes and production of less wasteful machines, vehicles and temperature-control systems.

Shifting a big share of the burden for international aid to the nouveau riche nations is but part of the process. The whole international trade pattern must be altered to face repercussions not only of permanent oil shortages but also lacks of manufactured materials like plastics.

Moreover, there is bound to be an ever-more-marked deficiency in actual money supplies because of these vast new strains on financial systems. One probable consequence will therefore be an increase in barter transactions, the oldest known method of trade.

This is but part of the economic revolution now facing all of us as a consequence of the existing energy crisis—something that had been foreseen by many statesmen and acted upon by none, prior to the latest Arab-Israeli war.

Widening the Possibilities

Selecting Presidents

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The politicians and scholars who gathered at Arden House just before Christmas for the American Assembly session on "The Choosing of the President" were confronted with one embarrassing fact as soon as they began their work.

The real choosing, they were told by Donald R. Matthews, a University of Michigan political scientist, is almost finished before the formal selection process of primaries, conventions and general election campaigns even begins.

In 15 of the last 20 major party conventions (covering Democrats and Republicans back to 1936), the nominee was the man who had been established as the leading contender at the beginning of the election year.

Two of the five exceptions came when incumbent Presidents (Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson) decided not to seek re-election. The other three are the only genuine upset winners of the last two generations: Wendell Willkie, Barry Goldwater and George McGovern.

Given this history, the question of "who gets chosen president" translates itself, as a practical matter, into a question of "who gets serious consideration" for the presidency. And that is an aggravatingly mysterious question, as the crowd at Arden House learned.

'Great Mentioner'

Years ago, Russell Baker of The New York Times invented a character he called the Great Mentioner—that spectral someone whose existence is implied when a journalist reports that so-and-so "is being mentioned for his party's presidential nomination."

Most often, the mentioner is the candidate himself, his press agent or the reporter writing the story.

But whatever his identity, the striking thing about the Great Mentioner is how few people ever receive the blessing of his notice. By Matthews's calculations, in the span of 10 presidential elections from 1936 through 1972, only 109 people—62 Democrats and 47 Republicans—have been considered real enough presidential prospects to enjoy the support of 1 percent of their fellow partisans in even a single Gallup poll.

Is it conceivable that in two generations, this nation of 200 million produces only 109 men and women with qualifications to be considered a presidential possibility by 1 percent of their party's adherents?

Obviously not. The chief obstacle in the way of selecting better presidents is that too few of the people who might be qualified for the presidency are ever brought forward for public consideration.

The records indicate that you are certain to be mentioned if you are vice-president; Gerald Ford vaulted from nowhere to the top of the Republican preference list within weeks of his selection. You have a good chance to be considered if you are an activist senator (a Percy, Baker or Kennedy) and particularly if you are a senator who has tried for president before (a McGovern, Humphrey, Muskie or Jackson).

You have something of a chance to be considered if you have been a big-state governor (a Connally, Reagan or Rockefeller), particularly if, like the last two, you have made a habit of running for national office.

Closed Out

But beyond these limited categories, the list of presidential prospects is effectively closed. Most of the men and women who distinguish themselves as leaders in state and local government or in the House of Representatives and virtually all whose achievements are in non-governmental fields are excluded from the presidential race before it even begins. The Great Mentioner never mentions them.

The first recommendation of the American Assembly, and the one that commands priority attention at this time, is that "the number of people given serious consideration for the presidency should be larger than at present."

"We recommend," the assembly said, "that, well before the nomination process begins, national, state and local party organizations, members of Congress, state and local officials, and private organizations, not only assess such candidates as present themselves, but also conduct a systematic search for persons who should be encouraged to contend. Serious consideration by such organizations should stimulate appropriate attention by the media."

The underlying notion here is that peer-group evaluation can be much more fully exploited to improve and broaden the quality of the presidential field. Every leadership group in America—from the state attorney generals to the businessmen to the mayors to the college presidents—has its own association.

Those in it know who their ablest members are. Some, they may feel, are of presidential caliber. If those persons are, as the American Assembly suggests, systematically "encouraged to contend" by their colleagues this year, the 1976 presidential picture could be bigger—and brighter—than it looks right now.

Letters

Geneva Agenda

When the courageous, even-handed, fair-minded, peace-loving United Nations at Geneva debate the unprecedented, unprovoked and intolerable denial by Israel of the rights of the Palestinian people; they will of coures also demand the return of said inalienable rights (and real estate) to the Czechs, Poles and Hungarians.

HERBERT C. LEE.

Biarritz, France.

Semantics

In your Page 1 story of Dec. 19 about the latest Palestinian terrorist outrage—your newspaper is perpetuating the myth that these terrorists are acting legally by your use of the word "executed" to describe their cold-blooded murder of a hostage.

Because the terrorists themselves imagine their actions are legal and justified, does this mean that the media have to encourage them by using their own words?

Excution is a legally justified act—what these terrorists have done and are still doing is murder, nothing more or less.

Mrs. MAGGIE SCOTT.

Paris, France.

Paris by Foot

It has always seemed absurd to me that in order to speed the relatively few car-owning suburbandwellers out of Paris to their beloved non-urban life, we destroy Paris for the millions who live here, and for the millions who come to visit our city. In this way, alive, organic, walk-about cities like Paris are becoming rarer and rarer. We are developing instead the automobile culture: private, rolling metal caskets for the living dead. Do we want Paris to become Los Angeles-like (ironically just at the time of a global energy crisis)?

Thank you, Mary Blume, for bringing Roger Lapeyre's Pedestrians' Rights Society to our attention (IHT, Dec. 15). I, for one, am joining.

JIM HAYNES.

Paris.

Arab Credo?

The new Arab credo seems to be: "There is no God but Oil and Mayhem is its profit."

JAMES E. STEVENS.

Nice, France.

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fter Failure of Algerian Supply

rance to Ration Natural Gas or Industrial Use in January

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

ARIS, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The ch cabinet decided this week- to ration natural gas in ary, cutting back supplies to strial users mainly in the h and central regions of the ry by as much as 50 per-

e action was forced by a e of bad luck as well as by e of the overall effects of the gy crisis, which has caused emendous buildup in the and for industrial gas.

e decision is embarrassing for the government of President Georges Pompidou, whose ministers have stated repeatedly that France was in a better position than other European countries to combat the energy crisis.

The bad luck was a breakdown in a natural gas liquefaction plant at Skikda in Algeria. The plant supplies France with about 15 percent of the natural gas it needs.

Built by a French company known as Technip, the plant is about 100 miles east of Algiers on the Mediterranean coast. Using low-temperature (cryogenic) processes, it converted natural gas from Algerian fields into a liquid that was transported to a French Mediterranean port, Fos, near Marseilles.

The United States also buys liquefied natural gas from Algeria under long-term contracts.

Rupture in Tubing

Deliveries from the Skikda plant stopped at the beginning of December because of a rupture in some of the cryogenic tubing. Officials from Technip think the damage can be repaired before the end of January.

But the interruption of supplies at a time of peak demand and meager reserves led to the cabinet's decision to ration temporarily natural gas used by industrial concerns.

The government called on users of natural gas for heating to reduce consumption by 20 percent, but a formal rationing plan was not expected to go into effect for these consumers. Certain industrial users will, however, be cut back by 50 percent.

The French have a stockpile of liquefied gas, representing about one month's demand, but prefer to keep this available for any future emergency.

A factor aggravating the situation is the tremendous increase in demand for natural gas, which is a cheaper industrial fuel than oil. Between 1970 and 1972, French industry increased its use of natural gas by 50 percent, it has been estimated.

Other Suppliers

In normal times the French could have counted on getting extra natural gas from other suppliers. Nearly 30 percent of the country's needs are filled from the Netherlands' rich fields at Groningen on the North Sea, with about 35 percent supplied domestically from Lacq in Aquitaine in the southwest.

The Lacq reserves, however, are being pushed to the limit, and by 1985 the field is expected to begin running dry. And, against the present political background of the Common Market, it is difficult for the French to ask the Netherlands to provide more natural gas.

A dispute over energy-sharing is simmering in the Common Market. The French and the British have adopted the strongest position against any pooling arrangements for fear of antagonizing the oil-producing Arab nations, and have given priority to diplomatic initiatives toward the Arabs.

While the Dutch and the Germans have demanded pooling arrangements, the French and the British have argued against taking any overt steps to thwart the embargo against the Netherlands in the belief that this would worsen the supply situation.

exicans Call ew Envoy S. Fascist

By Stanley Meisler

EXICO CITY, Dec. 30.— h John Jova, the new U.S. ssador to Mexico, is facing xtraordinary barrage of crit- here even before he arrives. has been described in Ex- r, the most respected news- r of Mexico, as "a political t, a provoker of conflicts, an ary of American fascism." e popular Socialist party, the t opposition party here, has nced him as "a known of the Central Intelligence cy."

Jova's critics appear to be upset by what they believe his role in preventing the on of the late Salvador Al- as president of Chile in Mr. Jova, a career Foreign e officer, was then chief ion of the American Em- in Chile.

U.S. Embassy here has ed to comment on the crit- as did Mr. Jova, who was med by the Senate on 14. The Mexican govern- which has approved Mr. s accreditation, also has no comment.

e outsiders, who have known o for a decade or more, be the personal attack in ior on a U.S. ambassador precedented in their memory. article, on the editorial pages newspaper, was written by n Garcia Cantu, a professor ciology and history at the nal University of Mexico.

ate Mexican sources insist the article must be con- d very significant. As one , "Any article like this pub- d by Excelsior will be dis- d by everyone."

Jova, 57, who was nomi- as ambassador by President early this month, appar- seems suspicious to some an intellectuals because of associations that arouse emotions in Latin Amer-

A Symbol

lle a young man, he worked ree years in Guatemala for nited Fruit Co., the U.S. n enterprise that is the ol of Yankee-dollar imperi- to many Latin Americans. other association is Chile. llende, who died during the take-over in September, has e a symbol in Mexico of gressive and Socialist leader ht down by sinister, reac- y and probably U.S.-influ- forces. There have been demonstrations of sympathy for Mr. Allende, and the an government has granted n to his widow.

associations were under- l by Mr. Garcia Cantu in rticle in Excelsior. The n association, however, re- the most attention.

Garcia Cantu accused Mr. when he was in the U.S. ay in Chile, of working l the scenes to insure the n of Eduardo Frei and the of Mr. Allende as prest- in 1964. He did this, ac- g to Mr. Garcia Cantu, by ding the conservative fol- of a third candidate to ter traditional rivalry with rei. Mr. Garcia Cantu said the election of Mr. Frei, a ian Democrat, served U.S. ns.

Allende, a Socialist, was l president in another way race in 1970.

Garcia Cantu said that was "a fascism of depen- " in Latin America, spon- and supported by the d States. The goal of this n, he went on, was to de- the limited form of democ- still left in Latin America put the economies in U.S.

He called Mr. Jova an of this fascism and Mr. s nomination of him a uge" and a "political prov- n" to Mexico.

© Los Angeles Times.

DEATH NOTICE

S. THOMPSON (Tommy) died y in Paris on December 26. He en in Paris at the American l, March 15, 1932. He attended ate School in Connecticut and ith College in New Hampshire. ge he was a member of Sigma fternity and active in the Cercle s. In 1942 he enlisted in the my and served with the Third as a captain in O.S.S. At the his death, he was a Divisional r of Rank Xerox Int'l with whom worked fourteen years. He was airman of the Board of the Operational Company which he anded and managed until 1970. ition to which he served as Vice- nt of the American Chamber of rce, Switzerland. Dearly beloved d of Phyllis (née Harvey) and of Christopher and Noël. Resi- 68 Drake House, Dolphin Square. S.W.1. Also survived by his and brother-in-law, Baron and ss Von Nolcken, 44 Avenue , Paris 8th. A memorial service e held on Wednesday January 11 am, at the American Cathe- Paris, Avenue George V.



Associated Press.

Swiss Army Cavalry at Avenches, Switzerland, during last parade on Nov. 4 this year.

Horses Make Exit as Swiss Trot Out Armor

BURE, Switzerland, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Swiss cavalry has completed the switchover from hay to diesel, spelling the end of Switzerland's last mounted combat force.

The oil crisis couldn't give equestrian units a new lease on life at this troop training center in the Jura Mountains, Switzerland's "homeland of the horses."

This month, the last of 3,000 soldiers of three cavalry regiments here were taught to live with what even the Swiss Army chief of staff concedes is a "soulless conglomerate of steel, electronics and lubricants."

There was a touch of rebellion among the highly disciplined dragoons during the three-week retraining on American-built M-113 armored personnel carriers.

When the armor men arrived, there was a brief "sit-down" demonstration, something which was never before recorded in Swiss Army annals. In the capital of Bern, 28 dragoons rode up to the federal government building with a black flag. Pro-cavalry civilians burned a wooden dummy tank. In the process, they set fire to their banner proclaiming, "The Horse Is the Future, Petroleum Is the Past."

Acceptance Spread

Before long, 10 men were in the stockade for insubordination. But acceptance of armor spread as the daily training continued, exempt from a recent army order cutting military fuel consumption by at least 20 percent. In the end, picture post cards showing the farewell review of the dragoons were selling well at the barracks' newsstands.

"This is a great sacrifice made in the interest of our defense readiness," the regimental commander, Col. Adolf Meier, said. "It will take years before the wounds will heal."

A reserve officer and wealthy furniture manufacturer, Col. Meier had disagreed with army leaders that the cavalry had become obsolete. Last year, he helped launch a drive that collected 432,000 signatures on a petition unsuccessfully urging the government to retain the dragoons.

Prague Party Leader Urges Improvement in Foreign Ties

PRAGUE, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The Czechoslovak Communist party leader, Gustav Husak, has called on countries which had differences of opinion with Czechoslovakia in the past to base their present relations on a desire for cooperation.

In his first interview with a Western correspondent since he became party leader in April, 1969, Mr. Husak said he believed all states wished to maintain good relations with "the country that is factually here, and with its leadership and its system."

In a reference to Western criticism of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia which ended the reformist movement of 1968, he said: "People can have various opinions on what spoiled our relations in the past, but the important thing is that they wish to cooperate today.

"We place no conditions on improving relations with other states and we assume that they will approach us in the same manner."

Mr. Husak said Czechoslovakia attached importance to promoting international cultural exchanges. However, he considered détente in the political and military fields, together with economic cooperation, to be more important at present.

"It is on this basis that the best possible conditions may be established also for an increasing promotion of cultural exchanges and contacts among people."

East-West détente was of "considerable and immediate importance" to Czechoslovakia, since the country's territory had been affected by all the major European armed conflicts, he said.

But on the question of cultural exchanges, he declared: "We never had and, I say quite openly, we never shall have in the future any interest in exchanging doubtful values."

Human contacts must develop "in harmony with the valid principles and norms of relations among states, while respect is paid to the laws in force in individual countries and their customs and habits."

Mr. Husak said the unions which control Czechoslovakia's artistic life were open to "anyone who meets the artistic and civic criteria which our socialist society uses to assess artists and their work."

The Communist party supported the development of the "new socialist culture which is democratic, comprehensible, humane and committed in the sense of social progress."

Mr. Husak was a leader of the Slovak uprising against the Germans in 1944 and later championed the Slovak Communists' struggle for greater recognition inside their country, for which he was imprisoned in the 1950s as a "bourgeois nationalist." He remained in political obscurity until 1968, when he replaced liberal Alexander Dubcek after the invasion.

Edw. Tomlinson Dies; Reporter On Latin America

FAIRFAX, Va., Dec. 30 (AP).—Edward Tomlinson, 82, a reporter of Latin American affairs for the U.S. news media since 1921, died last night. He had been hospitalized for a year.

Mr. Tomlinson wrote for Reader's Digest, Colliers and Cosmopolitan magazines and reported for the NBC radio news.

He was South American correspondent from 1936 to 1943 for the New York Herald Tribune and later for Scripps-Howard newspapers. He wrote four books on South American politics and economics.

Often controversial, Mr. Tomlinson wrote articles identifying Fidel Castro's Communist ties before Mr. Castro came to power. Before World War II, he wrote a series exposing Nazi and Fascist penetration of Latin America.

Ella Franklin

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 30 (AP).—Ella Franklin, who said she was 118 years old, died yesterday.

Mrs. Franklin was taken to a hospital several days ago by a grandson, Warren Lee, 69, of Jackson. Mr. Lee said his grandmother, who weighed 65 pounds, suddenly refused to talk or eat.

Purge of Liberals May Be at End, Tito Indicates

BELGRADE, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—President Tito indicated today that his purge of so-called liberal elements in politics and the arts may be coming to an end.

He said in a New Year message that major difficulties facing the Yugoslav League of Communists had largely been overcome and that outside influences were being eliminated.

He said faith in the Serbian party had been restored. Most top Serbian party officials and some in the other Yugoslav republics have been purged for opposing the 81-year-old President's drive for tighter party discipline. Leading newspaper editors have been expelled from the party and noted artists and film makers have been publicly criticized.

Friday night, the newspaper Politika reported that a group of young artists had been attacked for "misusing their freedom of creativity" by a meeting of Communist painters and other artists.

They were accused of "pessimism, nationalism, religious mysticism and obscurantism, false avant-guardism, inhumanity and destructiveness," the paper said.

U.S. Postal Increases Delayed Until March

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—The U.S. Postal Service said Friday that it will postpone rate increases scheduled for Jan. 5 until March 2 in compliance with a Cost of Living Council directive.

The Cost of Living Council a week ago told the Postal Service to trim back the amount of the proposed increases or to delay the rate hikes rather than reduce them, the council said.

The Postal Service will raise the cost of mailing a first-class letter from 8 cents to 10 cents, a post card from 6 cents to 8 cents and an airmail letter from 11 cents to 13 cents.

Tanaka's Deputy To Visit U.S., UN

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Deputy Premier Takeo Miki said last week that he plans to visit the United States and the United Nations early next month to discuss the Middle East.

Mr. Miki, who had just returned from an 18-day tour of eight oil-producing Arab countries, said he would meet Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. He is expected to leave around Jan. 7.

Mr. Miki, whom Premier Kakuei Tanaka sent to the Middle East as a special government envoy, said at a press conference that he felt his efforts to promote mutual understanding and friendship had been rewarded with the exemption of Japan from the most recent Arab oil cuts.

Canada Minimum Pay Set at $2.20 an Hour

OTTAWA, Dec. 30 (AP).—A Canadian minimum wage increase to $2.20 an hour effective April 1 was announced Friday by Labor Minister John Munro. The present rate is $1.90.

Mr. Munro said the increase will help bring about a more equitable income distribution. The increase in average wages and salaries, consumer prices and productivity made the change "both necessary and desirable," he added.

Greece Reopens Camp on Island

ATHENS, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Greece is reopening a camp for political prisoners on the uninhabited Aegean island of Yaros and the first batch of prisoners left Athens for the island yesterday, their relatives said.

Sources said the camp, which was closed in 1968 after international protests over conditions there, will hold leftist militants.

The relatives told foreign journalists that those who left for Yaros included physicist and journalist Nicholas Kiaos, 30, and George Stergiou, 68, former member of parliament for the pro-Communist United Democratic Left party.

It was also reported that Ioannis Charambopoulos, 54, a former Center Union party legislator, was among those sent to the camp. He was arrested after the violent incidents that precipitated the Nov. 25 army take-over.

Chilean Army Planned Coup From Mid-'72

Junta Chief Says Plot Carefully Prepared

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of the Chilean military junta, said Friday that the military had plotted since mid-1972 to overthrow President Salvador Allende, and that the final decision to stage a coup was made on May 23 of this year.

Military spokesmen had previously insisted that the Sept. 11 coup which overthrew the Popular Unity coalition government and led to the death of Mr. Allende was organized only at the last minute.

In an interview, Gen. Pinochet showed documents revealing that plans for an eventual military take-over dated back to July and August, 1972.

File Is Cited

Pulling a file from his drawer, Gen. Pinochet said: "Look, here is a memorandum of August, 1972. Here is another dated July which already proposed the possibility of taking over control of the nation. In 1972, we had begun to prepare units to confront extremist groups around the capital."

Opening another drawer, he showed more files: "Look, at the end of 1973 we had this plan for an armed emergency in Santiago. But the definitive decision, when everything was already lost, was made on May 23 this year.

"From that day we were united on the path leading to the pronunciamiento," Gen. Pinochet said.

Gen. Pinochet also denied recent rumors that the presidency of the junta, which he heads as army commander, would rotate among its four members.

"There will be no rotation because each member of the junta has his own field of action and it is not convenient to establish such a system," he said.

Allende's Sister Arrested

Meanwhile, an official spokesman said the police detained the sister and niece of Mr. Allende for a night after they tried to pass a package to his nephew in the Ecuadorian Embassy here.

Laura Allende, a widow, and her daughter Miriam were detained last night for breaking house arrest and infringing the asylum conditions of the nephew, Pascal Allende.

After spending the night in a police station, they were allowed to return to the house arrest to which they were confined after the coup.

The spokesman said the package contained paintings and posters.

Pascal Allende, a leader of the now banned Revolutionary Leftist Movement, took refuge in the Ecuadorian Embassy after the coup.

Policeman Is Killed By Mexico City Mob

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Angry neighbors beat up and killed the chief of their local police patrol and injured his two colleagues "to avenge the wrong they had done during the year," the police here have reported.

They said about 100 people confronted the three policemen last week, beat, spat and urinated on them and then dragged them through the streets. The dead policeman, Loreto Carapia Rodrigues, had commanded the neighborhood patrol since last January.

U.S. Commercial Center in Moscow Sits Empty Through Lack of Funds

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The American Commercial Center, opened formally with great fanfare on Oct. 3 by Secretary of Commerce Frederick Dent, now sits empty, crippled by lack of funds for the equipment to operate it.

Officials had portrayed the office as a key facility in the U.S. administration's effort to step up the pace of Soviet-American trade and especially to assist American businessmen with the intricacies of making contracts here.

Their objective was to have the center in operation by January but now spring seems a more likely target for equipping with lighting, heating, desks, libraries and other office equipment necessary for its staff.

Funds for the project now depend on congressional supplemental appropriations for the fiscal 1974 budget.

Roughly $150,000 is needed to furnish the center, officials said.

The eventual plan is to have it staffed by a number of commercial specialists attached to the American Embassy here who are acquainted with Soviet procedures in the foreign trade field.

At present, the embassy's economic officers provide that assistance but, with the growing volume of Soviet-American trade, they have found themselves too short staffed and operating in too little space to handle every request fully.

Peking Seen Offering Arms To Ethiopia to Offset Russia

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABBABA, Ethiopia, Dec. 30 (WP).—China has offered to provide Ethiopia with heavy arms, including tanks and possibly aircraft to offset the buildup of Soviet armament in neighboring Somalia, according to a well informed Ethiopian government source.

The Chinese have told the Ethiopians that the arms would be free and sent almost immediately, the source said, adding that the government was still considering the Peking proposal and had not yet come to a decision.

The Chinese offer was the latest evidence of the growing Sino-Soviet rivalry for friends and position in East Africa. There is a large Chinese presence in Tanzania, while the Russians have become the main provider of arms to Somalia, which lays claim to Ethiopian territory. Russia also has begun sending arms to Uganda recently.

Ethiopian acceptance of arms from Peking would represent a major change in its traditional pro-Western foreign policy, based for the last 20 years on close political and military ties with the United States.

The Chinese offer follows a decision earlier this year by the Nixon administration not to meet an Ethiopian request for several hundred million dollars worth of modern military equipment, including heavy M-60 tanks, Phantom jets and surface-to-air missiles.

Sensitive Issue

The issue of the Ethiopian arms request is still an extremely sensitive one with the Nixon administration because of the President's close relationship with Emperor Haile Selassie and the special place Ethiopia has traditionally occupied in U.S. policy toward Africa.

The U.S. Embassy here supported the Ethiopian request but the State Department overruled it and advised the White House against providing the heavy weapons Ethiopia had sought.

"I would have hoped our country could have done a little more for them," said U.S. Ambassador E. Ross Adair, a former Republican congressman from Indiana who is retiring shortly because of his health.

The U.S. refusal to provide Ethiopia with more modern arms has been a disappointment to the Ethiopian government, which feels it is being abandoned by Washington at a time of great strain in its foreign policy and of a growing Soviet involvement in the strategic horn of Africa, which juts into the Indian Ocean and borders the Red Sea oil lanes.

"We have guns pointed at us all around, with the Soviet finger on the trigger," the source said, referring particularly to the presence of more than 200 Soviet tanks in Somalia, more than three times as many as the United States has given Ethiopia.

"We have been at great pains to tell them that we regard Ethiopia as very important," Mr. Adair remarked, "but they feel our actions do not bear out our words."

Pressing Claim

Somalia recently has been pressing its claim to Ethiopia's Ogaden Desert region in the eastern corner of the country. In early December, a flight of Somalian MiGs flew over Harar, west of the Ogaden, an action the Ethiopians regarded as a provocation, although they chose to ignore it.

At the same time, the Ethiopian government faces a guerrilla war in the northeastern province of Eritrea, an insurgency being backed by the radical Arab states. One of these radicals, Libya, also has been conducting a campaign to get the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity moved from the Ethiopian capital.

The Ethiopian sense of insecurity and abandonment by the United States has only been aggravated by the emperor's decision to break relations with Israel during the latest Middle East war. Israel was training the Ethiopian police and army and also had, under study, an Ethiopian arms request when relations were broken.

The U.S. Embassy doubts that Peking is willing to send more than small arms to Ethiopia. However, China has just finished construction of a military airfield in Tanzania near Morogoro, and recent reports indicate that the Chinese have sent at least 20 MiG-17s and MiG-19s to that country. That suggests that the Chinese may be more serious in their reported offer of heavy arms than U.S. diplomats here presently believe.

French Roads Safer

PARIS, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The number of French road deaths in 1973 was 400 below the 1972 level, according to official statistics. They showed that the mortality rate had dropped 3 percent compared with last year, when 15,631 people were killed in 274,491 road accidents.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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December 31, 1973

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Eurobonds

U.S. Controls Phase-Out a Step To Shift Market Back to N.Y.

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 30 (IHT).—The European decision that accompanied the U.S. announcement 11 months ago—at the time of the second devaluation of the dollar—that controls on capital outflows would be phased out by the end of 1974 was a forgotten memory this week as the Nixon administration took the first steps in that direction.

The Interest Equalization Tax, penalizing American purchases of foreign securities, was cut to one-quarter percent from three-quarters; the Office of Foreign Direct Investment regulations, limiting the amount of money U.S. firms can transfer abroad for direct investments, were substantially eased, and the voluntary restrictions on loans by U.S. banks and financial institutions to foreign entities were cut.

Together, these controls created the Eurobond market, by forcing U.S. companies to fill their cash needs overseas and by keeping most foreign borrowers out of the United States.

Finding money for these borrowers was no problem as investors around the world, unhappy with the 30 percent U.S. withholding tax on their interest income and a liability for estate taxes on their U.S. investments, were delighted to buy the securities of U.S. firms free of tax considerations.

More by Treasury

But now even this artificial support for the Eurobond market is being cut. The Treasury Department announced that it will be conferring with Congress "on the question of eliminating the withholding and estate taxes applicable to foreign investors."

In fact, the staff of the House Subcommittee on International Finance has already prepared a report recommending the elimination of the withholding tax.

The New York Stock Exchange is also pushing for the elimination of the tax. It says that dollar-rich Middle East investors would be attracted to the U.S. market once the tax is removed, giving an important boost to the U.S. balance of payments.

Peter J. Tanous, a vice-president of Smith, Barney & Co., recently estimated in the Money Manager, a financial weekly published in New York, that elimination of the tax might generate an inflow of funds, particularly to the bond market, of "perhaps $4 billion to $6 billion."

The object of the whole exercise is best summed up by the NYSE itself: "The competitive posture of the United States vis-à-vis the Eurodollar and Eurobond markets must be strengthened and repeal of the withholding tax would help" to improve "the U.S. position as the premier international financial market."

And with the U.S. government moving along all fronts to remove the impediments, it appears likely that this goal will be achieved.

For U.S. firms and the larger European companies who are willing and able to comply with the disclosure and accounting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the U.S. capital market is the place to be.

Public loans for hundreds of millions of dollars for periods of up to 30 years compare favorably with the normal Eurobond of only $50 million for 15 years. In addition, the cost of floating a loan is cheaper, ranging from seven-eighths to 1 1/4 percent, compared to the 2 to 2 1/2 percent here.

Bankers here talk about the Eurobond market being at a crossroad and in danger of becoming a junk shop for second-rate paper that cannot be marketed in New York. There will be exceptions, of course. European institutions and many large firms whose perfectly acceptable but different accounting practices make it extremely difficult to get SEC clearance will rely on the Eurobond market.

But overall, the international banking community sees no way to stop the bond market from moving to New York.

The big imponderable—and the one hope for keeping the market here alive—is what the Saudi Arabians, the Kuwaitis and the other Arab oil producers will do with their billions of dollars of oil revenues. If these funds stay in Europe and if they can be channeled into long-term ventures, the Eurobond market's future could be a lot rosier than many now expect.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Dec. 21 Latest Week	Dec. 14 Prior Week	1972
Commodity index		205.4	......
*Currency in circ.	$72,282,000	$71,679,000	$66,990,000
*Total loans	$112,395,000	$111,748,000	$93,494,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,600,000	2,926,000	2,686,000
Auto production	......	......	......
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	......	8,987,000	......
Freight car ldgs.		554,038	484,837
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr	36,878,000	36,113,000	35,914,000
Busn. failures	174	188	145

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†Nov.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	85,688,000	85,695,000	82,525,000
Unemployed	4,264,000	4,059,000	4,403,000
Indust'l prodctn.	127.2	R127.0	120.2
	Oct.		1972
*Personal income	$1,076,200,000	R$1,067,500,000	$977,600,000
*Money supply	$266,800,000	$264,409,000	$252,700,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	137.7	136.6	127.0
Constr'n contracts	194	191	177
*Mfr's inventories	$117,065,000	R$116,114,000	$106,617,000
*Exports	$6,431,600	$6,448,400	$4,316,300
*Imports	$5,904,500	$5,575,100	$4,737,500

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

U.S. Economic Scene

Wall Street's Mood More Confident as Year Ends

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—When the new year bows in, there is bound to be a note of optimism sounding in the toasts raised by investors and those who labor in the vineyards of the various security, financial, foreign-exchange and commodity markets.

It may be premature, but Wall Street's mood has recently turned more confident on prospects for a political settlement in the Middle East and a resumption of full-scale oil shipments from the Persian Gulf. And so have the attitudes of many economists and businessmen.

The shift in sentiment has come quite suddenly. Less than a month ago—on Dec. 5—the stock market was mired in despair at its low point for 1973 after a sharp six-week slump that siphoned well over $100 billion from stock values on the New York Stock Exchange alone.

The conviction seems to be spreading among security analysts that the worst of the market tailspin may be over, though few are ready to predict a robust, sustained rally until some current major clouds of uncertainty pass by. Nevertheless, spirits are much higher than they were a year ago, when the financial community was bemoaning the passing of a remarkably good year that they knew was unlikely to be duplicated.

Confidence

A fairly high degree of confidence also exists among foreign exchange and commodity experts, but credit market specialists are somewhat more wary of prospects for their market in the new year.

In retrospect, it is rather amazing how prescient many market analysts were in their forebodings 12 months ago, though none really envisioned most of the momentous, dismaying developments that have occurred. Wall Street then was mostly worried about greater inflation, high interest rates and the strains of the wage-price controls program—plus the domestic and international complications they could cause.

The history of 1973 is truly tumultuous, spectacular and disappointing. Consider these developments of a highly turbulent year:

- Inflationary pressures turned out to be far worse than even the most pessimistic soothsayers had been predicting—more than double the expected rate, because of the strong surge in food and fuel costs.
- Interest rates climbed to historic heights in some sectors, with treasury bill rates topping 9 percent and the prime bank rate reaching the 10 percent level.
- The U.S. dollar was devalued in February for the second time in 15 months after a major currency crisis.
- The nation's economic-controls program went through various changes that have made it an abject failure.
- The Watergate scandal has gnawed deeply into the credibility of government and rendered Washington's leadership impotent.
- And, finally, the Arab-Israeli war in October created very worrisome international tensions and underscored the fragility of the world's energy situation.

With those volcanic events in the background, it is little wonder that the markets endured such a difficult year and that public confidence was so thoroughly battered in 1973. It is rather amazing that market and other reactions were no deeper than they were.

The stock market completed its 1972-73 year-end rally last Jan. 11, when the Dow-Jones industrial average closed at a record high of 1,051.70. Then it began a long slide until September, when credit conditions seemed to be easing. A six-week advance brought the Dow index back to 987.06 before the sudden eruption of the energy crisis, and then it plunged to the year's lows. The year is ending on a more optimistic note now that the Arab nations seem to be loosening their oil spigot.

New Leadership

As for 1974, the stock market—as most analysts see it—is likely to develop a new leadership. Basically, this will involve a shift from consumer-oriented issues to basic-industry and cyclical stocks such as the steel, machinery, paper, chemical, aluminum, coal, railroad and similar stocks that have long been out of favor with investors. Oil-service and natural-resource stocks are also expected to be among the new leaders.

There are, as Robert Stoval of Reynolds Securities noted, four basic questions confronting the market: (1). The impact of inflation on the economy in 1974; (2). The path of interest rates; (3). The acuteness, length and cost of the energy shortage, and (4). The identity and effectiveness of White House leadership.

In one way or another, the same uncertainties govern prospects for the credit, foreign exchange and commodity markets.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The year-end rally that had eluded Wall Street finally made its appearance last week. It was touched off by the Christmas Day announcement that Arab petroleum-producing nations would increase the flow of oil, notably to Japan and Western Europe.

This produced a stock buying binge whereby the Dow-Jones industrial average gained a total of 36 points on Wednesday and Thursday.

Allowing for declines on Monday and on Friday in the four-day trading week, the Dow was up 29.29 points to finish the week at 848.02.

Rails, oils and energy-related issues moved in the forefront of the market advance.

Paradoxically, some of the leading gold issues traded at their highest prices on record late in the week. Among these were Homestake Mining and ASA, which have nearly tripled from their lows posted earlier this year.

Speculative buying of gold bullion in Europe was a key factor in sending up the prices of gold stocks in the United States.

On Friday, when the market eased slightly, volume on the New York Stock Exchange continued at a heavy pace of more than 21 million shares.

It was a period of year-end tax selling and tax switching on the part of investors. Mutual funds and other institutions were busy with portfolio "window dressing" prior to the close of the quarter. The market will end its 1973 trading year tomorrow.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ACMAT Corp	87	4	3½	4	+ ½
AITS Inc	135	4⅝	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
APS Inc .05e	8	10½	10	10¼	— ½
ASG Indust	53	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
AbitibiPap .12e	48	13¼	12	13¼	+1⅛
Accelerator Inc	95	1	1½	1½	— ⅛
AcushnetCo .52	51	13¼	11¼	13¼	+1¾
Addison Wesly .23	197	5½	5¼	5¼	
AdobeB'gCen A	16	2⅜	2½	2½	
Advance Ross	142	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ½
AdvancdMed Sci	9	6¼	5	6	— ½
Advanced Mem	225	3¾	3¼	3½	— ½
AdvancdMicr De	493	12⅞	11¾	11¾	— ½
Advent Corp	6	8½	8	8½	+ ½
AeMet Inc	59	11¾	10⅜	11¼	+ ¾
Agnico Eagl Min	1197	6	6¼	6⅞	+ ½
AidAuto Strs	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
AlaFinlGrp .88	13	23	23	23	
Albanylntl .56	164	22¼	20⅝	21¾	+1⅛
Aledwin .44a	314	21	19¾	20	
AlicoLdDev .10e	55	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ½
Allegny Bev s	356	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ¼
Allergan Pharm	37	16½	15½	16¼	+ ½
Allied Leisure	64	3½	3	3	— ½
Alld Teleph .28	101	18	15¾	18	+2⅛
AltonBoxBd .40r	5	27	26	26½	— ½
Amarex Inc	137	10½	9	10⅛	+ ¼
Ambassador Grp	34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
AmAppraisl .42e	230	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Am Beef Packer	92	7⅜	6½	7¼	+1
AmBuilding .07e	33	8	7	7¼	+ ¼
AmConHom .05e	27	3¼	3	3½	+ ¼
AmExpress .52	4252	47	42⅝	45¼	+1⅞
AmFiltrona .43	35	6½	6	6½	+ ½
AmFinlCorp .04	207	13⅛	12¼	12	— ¼
Am Furnil .28	43	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
AmGreetings .25	439	34¾	33¾	34¼	— ½
AmLaFranc .07e	30	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Marine Ltd	4	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
Am Micro Sys	1133	21½	17⅞	21½	+2⅝
AmQuasar Petro	139	15	14¾	15½	+ ¾
Am Telecomm	98	8¾	7¾	8¾	+ ¼
Am Telev&Com	370	11¼	9¾	10⅞	— ⅛
AmWeldMfg .80a	41	7½	7¼	7½	
AmmestGrp Inc	45	4⅝	4½	4½	
Analog Devices	163	8¾	7¾	8¾	+1⅛
Anaren Micrwve	52	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Anderson Jacobs	123	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
AnheusrBush .60	2551	32½	28⅝	32½	+2⅞
Anixter Bros	113	3¾	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Anta Corp	101	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Apexcolnc s	99	17	15¼	16	+ ¾
Applebaum Fd	591	2	2¼	2½	+ ½
AppldDigit Data	176	3½	2¾	3¼	+ ¼
Appld Material	117	9½	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
Arden Mayfair	334	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
Argo Petroleum	77	16¼	15½	16	— ¼
ArkanWnGas .78	63	14¼	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
ArlenProp 1.73e	81	9¼	7¼	8	—1¼
ArpejaCalif .60	44	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ¼
Arrow Automot	15	8	7½	7½	— ½
ArrowHartH 1	125	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ¼
ArtsWayMfg .30	42	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Arvida Corp	90	6¼	6	6⅛	
AssoColaBtlg .28	143	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ ¾
AssdTrkLnA .52	25	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
Aspen Skiing Cp	46	10	9½	9¾	+ ¼
AtlanGasLt 1.12	92	12¾	12½	12½	+ ⅛
AtlanNREs 1.81e	30	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Atlantic Cont Sy	8	3	2¼	2¾	— ¼
AtlanPepsi Btlg	31	5¼	4¾	5¼	
AtlanticStl 1.20a	11	23	20½	23	+2
Atwood Oceanics	307	27¼	26¼	26¾	+ ½
AtwoodOcean un	35	32	30½	31½	+1½
AtwoodOcean wt	114	9¾	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅞
AutomMed Lab	21	13½	13½	13½	
Autotrain Cp s	678	14¼	11⅛	14¼	+3¼
BBDO Int 1.80	194	13	11¾	12¼	+ ¾
BairdWarn 2.01e	73	13½	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅞
Baird Atomics	37	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
Baker Bros Inc	39	7¼	6	6	—1¼
BakerFent .60a	100	26¼	25⅛	25½	— ¼
Baldwin&Lyons	196	8⅜	6½	8⅜	+1¾
Bally Mfg .02e	840	40¾	33½	40¼	+4⅜
Baltek Corp	41	5¼	4½	5¼	+1
BankBldgEq .76	33	14½	12¼	14½	+2¼
BankamRlt 2.02e	111	22¼	21¼	21¼	—1
BantaGeo .36	71	9	7¾	9	+1¼
BantamBks .50	37	24¼	23⅞	23¾	
BarberGreen .40	56	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅝
Barnes HindePh	39	20½	18	20	+1½
BarnesMfgI 1.15e	98	11¾	10¾	11¼	+ ½
BarnesMfg un	59	13	11¾	12½	+ ¾
BarnetMfg 80wt	85	3½	2¼	3⅛	+ ⅞
BarnettWin 1.70e	148	14¾	13¼	14¾	+ ¼
Barnett Winst un	66	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¼
Baskin Robbins	182	13¼	11¾	12⅜	+ ¾
BassettFurn .80a	113	19	18¼	18½	— ½
Bayless Mkts .60	41	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Bayly Corp .40	43	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
BeaconPhoto Sv	48	2	2	2	
Bekins Co .42	140	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
Bentley Labs	97	15¼	14½	14¼	+ ¼
Berkley Corp	145	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Best Products	2025	8¾	7⅜	8⅜	+1¼
BetzLabs .20	209	39½	38	39½	+ ¾
BeveragMgt .18	34	8½	7¾	7¾	— ½
Bibb Co	114	8⅞	8¼	8¾	
Big Drum .30	2	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
Bi-Lo Inc	88	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼
Bio Med Scien	76	45	37½	39½	—5½
Bird&Son 1.40	75	19¾	19	19	— ¼
BlackHillPw 2.20	14	33½	32	33¼	+1½
BlockDrugA .48	201	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
BlueChipStp .24	47	7½	7¼	7½	
BluefldSupp .1	66	9⅜	8½	9⅜	+1
BobEvanFrm .60	14	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Bohemia In .50b	143	16½	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
Bonanza Intl	509	6½	5⅜	6½	+ ⅝
Booth Newsp .80	55	12¾	12¾	12¾	
BoozAllenH .12	36	4½	3¾	4	+ ⅛
BostonCoB 1.04	32	15¼	15¼	15¼	
BrassCraftMf .12	252	11¾	11	11¼	
Brencolnc .44	33	23⅝	22¾	23⅝	+1
BreunerJohn .68	5	8½	8	8½	+ ½
Brinco Ltd	16	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Brinks Inc .30	868	8¼	7⅛	8	+ ¼
BroadvwFin .12e	150	5	5⅜	5½	
BrockITGas 2.24	24	22	21	21	—1
BrooksScanln .48	37	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
Brother Intl Cp	48	5	4½	4⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BrowardBnc .36b		17	16½	16½	— ½
BrowaTom Inc	284	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ½
Browning .5p	246	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ¼
BuckbeeMear .40	196	8⅛	6⅞	8	+1⅛
Buckeyelnt .15p	117	3½	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
BuilderInvGp wt	158	4⅜	3¼	4⅛	+ ½
Burn zrl Cp .10h	125	14¼	13½	14⅛	+ ¼
Burnup&Sims	418	24½	23	24½	+1⅞
Burris Ind	109	4¼	3¾	4¼	+ ½
Butler Mfg .60	151	21	17⅞	21	+3¼
CFS Contl Inc	114	13	12½	12½	— ½
C&R Clothier	81	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
CMC Grpind A	34	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
CRS Design As	43	4	4	4	
Cable Funding	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Cafeterias .18e	46	7¾	7	7¾	+ ⅛
Calbiochem	44	15	13½	13½	—1½
CalMaine Fcods	33	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
CalWatSvc 1.92a	27	25	25	25	
Cambrdge Mem	63	14½	13⅛	14	+1⅛
Cameronlrn Wks	96	116	107	116	+4
CameraBwn wt	257	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Campanelli Ind	4	7½	7¼	7¼	
CampTagg 1.04	238	23⅞	21	23⅞	+2⅞
Canandaig Wine	58	7½	6½	7	— ½
CannonMill n.78a	198	10½	10½	10½	
Capehart Corp	499	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛
Capital Mtge wt	29	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
CapitNatCp .50b	61	23	22¼	23	
Carbon Fuel .28	120	12	11	11½	+ ½
CardinalPet .10e	242	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
CaribnLeiswr .50	31	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
Carter Group	2	12	11½	12	+ ½
Cascade Cp .20	24	10¼	10	10¼	+ ¼
CasNG cv pfl.87	8	21	20½	21	+ ½
Cayman Corp	238	4⅝	3⅞	4⅞	+1
CedarPoint .24e	69	9¾	9	9	— ¾
CelinaFinA .10	5	8½	8	8	— ½
Cencor Inc	88	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
CentMtgRlt 1.87e	50	17¼	16¼	17¼	+1
CentMtgRlty un	13	18¼	17	18¼	+1¼
CenTel pf 2	12	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
CentVIPSvc 1.28	90	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
CentronDat Cmp	567	23⅝	18½	19½	
CenturyTel Ent	243	6⅝	5½	6¼	+ ⅜
ChambrinMf .40	108	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅞
Champ Parts .16	37	7¼	6½	6¾	— ½
ChanceAB .56	48	11½	10¾	11¼	+ ¼
Channel Cos	342	6	4½	5½	+ ⅞
CharlesRiv Brdg	17	32	30½	31	—1
Charming Shop	49	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
Chartr Co pfl.75	7	24½	24½	24½	
ChathmMfgA .52	71	14½	14	14½	+ ½
Chef Pierre	25	9	8¼	9	+ ⅝
ChemedCorp .44	90	20½	15½	19	—1½
Chem Learn .50	53	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
ChiBrdgIron .80a	735	120	105½	117	—1
Chiefton Devel	181	9½	8⅜	9⅜	+ ⅞
Christn Sec 5.95e	19	148	145	146	
Churchs FrChk	507	11⅞	9¼	11¼	+1⅞
Cimarroninv .40	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
CinnFinl .44	300	15¼	14	15¼	+1½
CircleIncShr .25a	55	14¼	13½	14	+ ½
CitznGthPr 1.40e	30	12	12	12	
CitznSoRl 75wt	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
CitznSoRl 77wt	8	14½	14	14½	+ ½
CitznsUtilA s	42	25½	25	25	
CitznsUtilB 1.40	12	23½	23	23	
ClarkJL Mfg .82	26	23	22¼	22¼	— ¾
Classifd Finl	18	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
CleveTrRlt 1.76e	160	14½	14	14	— ⅝
ClevTrRln un	20	15	14½	14½	— ¼
ClevepakCp .45e	107	9¼	7½	9¼	+1¾
Clinical Sciences	49	5⅜	4¾	5	— ⅛
Clow Corp .68	140	7¾	7½	7¾	
Coast Catamarn	70	2⅝	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
Coastalind .20b	19	7	7	7	
Cobe Labs	25	16½	13	15	—1½
Coburn Optical	192	15¼	13¾	14¼	+2
CocaBtlgLA .67	416	11⅞	10⅛	11⅞	+1
CocaBtlgMia .20	73	7½	7	7	— ½
CocaBtlgMA .20	72	6	4¾	5⅞	+ ⅜
CocaBtlgCons .40	72	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
Codex Corp	29	11	9½	11	+1½
Coheren Radiatn	150	17¼	16¼	16½	
ColemanAm Cos	86	6½	6	6½	+ ½
CombankCp .28a	69	37½	30½	32½	+2
Combined Prop	85	5½	4¾	5½	+ ¾
Comdisco Inc	72	6¾	5	6¾	+1¾
ComCirgHse .20e	91	19½	16	19½	+3½
ComlShear .78r	21	30½	30½	30½	
Comwlt NG 1.62	34	18¼	16	18¼	+1¼
ComwltTelPa 1.28	39	22½	20¾	22¼	+ ½
Communind .24	43	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
Commun Prop	164	2½	2⅛	2½	
Compuscan Inc	27	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
Computax Svcs	189	6	3½	6	+2½
Comput Automat	301	14⅝	12½	13¼	+1⅛
Computr Design	166	4¾	3⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
Computer Mach	203	4	3¾	3⅞	
Computrvisn Cp	310	11¾	9¼	11¾	+2
Comtech Labs	2	8¼	8¼	8	+1
Comten Inc	77	4¼	3¼	4¼	+ ½
Concept Inc	100	3¾	3¼	3½	
ConnWatSvc 1.20	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
ConsolPaper 1.40	34	27¼	25½	25¾	— ½
ConsumBldg Mrt	72	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
ConsumDist .07h	84	14½	11½	14	+3
ConsuWat 1.44b	71	19½	19	19½	+ ½
Context Ind	63	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
ContCare Cent	25	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
Contl Hair Prod	31	6¼	5⅜	6¼	+1
ContWnInd .30e	43	8¾	7⅝	8¾	+ ⅞
Conwed Corp .47	73	6½	5½	6½	+1
Coquina Oil	71	23	21	22½	+1½
Cordis Corp	19	37½	35	37	+2
Cornelius Co	83	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Corome*Med Sys	33	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
CourierCp .24	146	6	6	6	
CousinsProp .15	96	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
CraddTerry .66	150	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
CrawfordCo .85	1	14	14	14	
Cross Co	77	21¾	20¼	21½	+ ¾
CrumpEH .20	20	10¼	10	10¼	
Crutcher Resrcs	157	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
CullumCos .28	63	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
CurtisNoll .50	34	11¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Dairy Queen Str	37	7½	7½	7½	
Damson Oil	229	5⅜	4⅜	4⅞	+ ¼
Danielint .58	781	48½	42½	46	+2
Denker Wohlk	43	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
Danners Inc	24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅝
DantRussell .20b	17	14½	14	14	— ½
DartDrug .13	394	5	4	4⅞	+ ¾
DataDisc Inc	56	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
Data General	1671	40	34¼	40	+5¼
Data 100 Corp	544	11½	9¼	11	+1⅞
Datapoint Corp	31	10¾	10	10	— ½
Datescopo Corp	32	11¾	11	11	—
Davis Wtr Waste	8	8	8	8	
DayinMallin 1.20	10	20	20	20	
DeLuxeCheck .41	805	32¾	30	30½	—2
Debron Corp .80	72	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ½
DecisnData Com	404	7¾	6	7¼	+1¼
DEKALB Ag .10	696	48	41¼	48	+6¼
Delhi Int Oil	133	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DelMontPrp .44a	41	12¾	11¾	12	+ ¼
DenisonMin 1.40	19	48¼	45	48¼	+3¼
DentoMed Ind	40	2	1¾	1¾	
Diagnostic Data	219	11¾	9½	11	+ ¾
DiamCrysSlt .60	35	9½	9½	9½	
DiamondhdCp 1	718	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
DiamSh pfEl.15	44	19¾	18	19½	+1¼
Dickson Electro	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Dicon Inc	230	6⅝	5	6¼	+1½
DiscounNY 2.90e	25	23½	21	21½	—4
DiversfdEarth s	48	3¼	2⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
Dixel Ind	135	4⅝	3¾	4⅛	+ ½
Docutel Corp	1022	8½	7⅜	8⅜	+ ½
Dollar General	142	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
DominMtg 2.10e	97	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
Donaldsonlnc .66	101	24⅜	24	24	— ¼
Donbor Develop	52	3¼	2½	2¾	— ¾
Donovan Cos .60	45	7½	6¾	7½	+ ½
Dorchester Gas	795	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
Dow Jones 1	143	23¾	19½	23½	+1
Dowdle Oil	222	8	7⅝	8	
DoyleDaneBe .96	51	9¾	8¾	9¼	+ ¼
DuckwallStr .16	8	10½	9	10½	+1¼
Ducommun Inc 1	10	12¾	12	12¼	+ ¼
Dunkin Donuts	237	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
DurironCo .76	25	11¼	11¼	11¼	
DurrFillMed .12	204	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	
EDS Nuclear	17	14¼	13½	13½	— ¼
Early Calif Ind	99	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
Earth Sciences	386	17⅝	15¾	17¼	+1⅝
EastmelCp .60	309	18¾	16¼	18¼	+1¼
EatnCo pfA2.30	7	29⅞	29	29⅞	+ ⅞
EconomicLab .36	393	38⅜	37⅜	38	— ¼
ElPasoElec .88	224	11⅞	10⅞	11⅝	+ ¼
Elba Systems	50	2½	2	2	— ½
Electro Nucleon	129	10½	9¼	9⅞	+ ⅜
ElectProlAm .10		7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Electron Arrays	309	5⅞	4⅝	5⅝	+1
ElizbetWat 1.80	2	23¼	23	23	
EllisBnkg .10r	11	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Elscint Ltd	85	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Emersons Ltd	134	10⅜	9	10½	+1½
EnergyConv Dev	260	6⅝	5	5⅞	+ ⅝
EnergyConv un	15	8¼	6¾	7½	+ ½
Energy Ventures	74	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ½
Envirodyne	12	5¼	5	5¼	
Equity Oil Co .40	93	16⅝	14⅜	16⅜	+2¼
Erb Lumber Co	41	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
ErieTechPr .10e	51	16	15	16	+ ⅝
Ethan Allen .55	80	17	14¾	16½	+1¾
ExchngeBncp .44	421	11⅝	9¾	11⅛	+1⅝
Exchange OilGs	142	8⅝	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
Executive Ind	208	1⅝	1½	1½	
Extracorp Med	61	21½	20½	21¼	— ¼
Fabri Tek Inc	211	2⅛	1¾	2	+ ¼
FairLanes .08	117	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅝
Falcon Prod	35	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Falconbrdg Min	13	62½	58½	62	+3½
FalconerCo .08	35	6¼	6½	6⅝	
Farinon Elec	59	27½	25¼	27½	+1½
Farmer Bro .24a	43	8	7½	7½	— ½
Farr Co	70	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
FedincPrvP .90	48	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Feld Leasing	242	7	5¾	6¾	+ ⅞
Fingerhut Corp 5	137	5	4½	4½	
FstBostCp	[illegible]				
FstComRE 1.27e	96	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅞
FstFidelinv .40e	173	4½	3¾	4½	+ ⅝
FstMemRlt 1.98e	33	16	16	16	
FstMississ .06e	655	25	21½	23½	+1⅝
FstRRBkGa .34b	32	9½	9½	9½	
FlatleyRltInv un	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Flexsteelind .25	73	6¼	6	6	— ¼
Flickinger .56	80	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ½
FloridaCyp Gard	420	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅜
FlaGulfRlty .39e	128	13	11¾	12½	— ½
FloridMngM .12e	92	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
FloridaTel .64	375	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅜
Flow Labs Inc	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
Floyd Ent .20e	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Flying Diam Cp	182	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
FoodTownStr .16	15	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Foodways Nat	62	8	6⅝	7	— ¾
Forest Oil Cp	442	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Folomat Corp	34	5	4⅞	4	— ⅛
FrameHGal .12e	24	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
FranklinEl .20	62	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
FraserMfg 1.92e	118	11½	10¾	10¾	— ¼
FredrkHerr .52e	99	7¼	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
FreemanCarl As	75	3⅜	2⅞	2	— ⅛
FriendlylceC .05	409	14¼	12¾	13¾	— ½
Friona Ind	138	6¼	5¼	6	
FrozenFdExp .30	118	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
FullerHB .32	322	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
Fulton Nat .52	16	12¾	12¾	12¾	
FunkSeeds .65e	892	7¼	6	6⅞	+ ⅝
FurrsCafe .15	97	8½	8⅛	8½	— ¼
GalbrthMfg 1.99e	118	8⅛	7½	7½	— ½
Garfinckel .96	220	11⅛	10¼	11	+ ¾
Gates Learjet	192	5⅛	4⅝	4	
GatewayTran .60	40	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
GelcoCorp .04e	210	7	6½	6½	— ¼
Gelman Inst	106	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Automation	183	36	32¼	35	+2¾
GenAutoPts .44	104	14	12¾	13⅞	— ½
Gen Binding	73	35¼	34¼	35	+ ⅜
GenCrudeOil .30	315	42¼	40	40½	—1¼
GenFinSys .07r	77	5½	4⅝	5½	+ ½
Gen Health Svc	161	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
Gen Hobbies	92	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
GenShalePd .80b	69	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Genova Inc	80	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
GeriatricsInc s	27	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
GilbertAsso .42a	195	54½	50	53½	+3½
Gilford Inst .12	58	5¼	4½	5¼	+1
GlobetrotCom A	171	3	2⅝	3	+ ¼
GoldenStat Fds	23	16	16	16	
GouldsPumps .84	12	33½	32½	33½	+1
GovtEmplFin .50	673	10¾	9⅞	10¾	+1
Gracolnc .05	89	23	22¾	22¾	
GrahamMagnt s	94	8½	7¾	7⅝	
Grand Central s	85	7¼	6¾	7	— ¼
Grantree Corp	499	2¼	2½	2⅛	
GraphicCont .32a	41	7⅞	7⅜	7½	— ⅜
Graph Scanning	192	3⅝	2⅞	3⅝	+ ½
Graphic Science	613	5⅝	5	5⅜	
GreenMtPw 1.12	83	10	9½	9¾	
GreyAdvrtg .60	134	7⅝	7½	7½	
HNC Mtg 2.10e	204	13	10	10	—2
HON Ind .18a	47	14	13½	14	+ ½
Hahn EW .04h	235	8½	7¾	8	+ ⅜
HamiltBro Exv	105	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅜
HamiltonBro Pet	16	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ½
HamilinvT 2.06e	201	13¾	12¼	13⅜	— ⅜
Hamilt Inv 73un	21	14½	13¼	14¼	— ½
Hamilt Inv 76un	13	14	12½	13½	— ⅜
HandyDan Home	8	6¼	6	6	
HanovSaRl 2.03a		14	13¾	14	
Harpr&Row .40	5	5	4⅝	5	
Harvestind s	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Havatam Cig .40	114	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
Hawaii Corp .40	110	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
Health Ind	244	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	
Health Tecna	253	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Heilig Meyers	34	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HearedFurn .60a	15	16½	13	16½	+2
HexcelCorp .48	115	10	8½	9¾	+1
HiTech Ind	32	1⅝	1½	1½	
HickerFarm .12h	7	8½	8½	8½	
Hickory Furnit	84	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ¼
Higbee Co 1.40	9	15	15	15	
HinesLumbar 2	7	36½	35½	36½	
Hirschhorn Don	125	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
HollywdTurf 1	31	12	10	10	—2
Hook Drugs .38e	58	12	11	11¾	+ ½
Hoover Co .92	644	23½	23½	23	+2
HorizResrch .01e	31	5½	5	5¼	— ¼
Hospital Finl	55	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
Howell Corp	53	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ¼
HudPulpPap .25e	5	26	25	26	+1
Hughes Supply	193	11½	8½	10½	+1¼
HuntBldg Corp	127	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Hunt Mfg .20	17	9¼	9	9¼	
Hyatt Corp	862	6	5¼	5⅞	+ ¾
Hyatt Intl	100	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	18	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Hydroculture In	105	3¾	2¾	3	+ ¼
Hydron Pac Ltd	308	4⅛	2¼	3¼	+1
HysterCo .60	230	21¼	20¼	21¼	+1
IDS RltyTr wt	175	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
IMS Intl	456	9⅞	9¼	9¾	+ ½
Immuno Scienc	22	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
Imodcolnc s	25	13	9¼	12	+2½
ImperGrp Ltd	33	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
IncotermCp A	194	7⅛	6½	6⅞	+ ½
IndepMtTr 2.78e	322	8	6	7	—1
IndepMtgTr un	12	8½	5½	7	—1½
IndepSqSec 1.68a	81	23	21⅝	23	+1¼
IndMtgRlt 1.65e	73	13½	12½	12¾	— ½
Indiana MtgR un	26	13¼	12¾	13	— ½
Indpls Wat 1.40	31	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅝
IndustNucInc .06	85	21½	20½	20½	—1
Inforex Inc	238	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Informatics Inc	62	5½	5¼	5¼	
Informatn Int	45	12¾	12	12¾	+ ¼
Inform Magnet	29	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ⅝
Instrument Lab	111	14½	12½	14½	+2
Intel Corp	712	81½	66½	79	+10
Intercont Energ	112	11	9¼	10¾	+1⅝
Intercrft Ind .20	60	7½	7½	7½	
Interdata Inc	312	9¼	8¼	8⅞	+ ¼
Intermark Inc	29	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
IntermGas 1.20	23	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
Intl Alumin .20	53	4½	4	4	— ¼
IntBnkWash .25	67	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	+ ¼
IntlBkWashA .25	84	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
Int Video	61	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
InterprovPipe 1	11	20	19½	20	+ ½
Intersil Inc	312	8½	7¼	7⅞	+ ½
InventurCap .17e	24	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
IowaBeefPck wt	29	5¼	4⅜	5¼	+ ½
IowaSouUt 1.80	40	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
Ivey JB&Co .52	17	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Jamesbury .30	35	8¼	8	8	— ¼
JasonEmpire .28	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Javelin Corp	69	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
Jensen Indust	69	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ¼
Jerrico Inc	76	11½	8¾	11¼	+2½
JohnsonEF .60	19	12	10¾	12	+1
Jones RB .32e	75	6⅝	5¾	6¾	+1
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	121	12¾	11½	12	
Justice Mtg un		24¼	24½	24¼	
Justice Mtgln wt	76	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Justinlnd .20	65	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
KMC Mtg 1.29e	45	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
KMS Indust	1252	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ½
KV Pharm .20	92	6	4	5⅞	+1⅞
Kaiser Steel	168	16	14	16	+1⅞
Kalvar Corp	140	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
KamanCp A .28	50	11	10¼	10½	— ¼
Kaman Cp pf 1	4	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Kampgrnds Am	288	4⅜	3¾	4¼	— ⅛
KapokTreeInn s	40	4	3½	4	+ ¼
Kearney Treckr	394	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+1
KearneyNtl .40	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Keith Clark .12e	8	9	8¾	8¾	— ¼
KellySvcs .48	108	9½	9	9	— ½
Kennedy Cohen	99	7¼	5½	7	+1½
Keuffel Esser .32	16	14	13½	14	+ ½
Keydata Corp	45	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Keyes Fibre .90	75	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
KeysCustFd .40e	50	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
Keystone Int .25	17	20½	19½	20¼	+ ½
KeystoneOTC Fd	172	5	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Knape&Vogt .70	47	11	10½	11	
KnudsenCorp .90	27	10¼	10½	10½	
Koger Propert	70	16	10½	15¾	+2
KornFerry Intl	28	5½	5	5½	+ ½
Koss Corp	33	10½	10	10½	+ ½
KruegerWA .44	57	7½	7	7¼	— ¼
Kuhlman Co .40a	80	8	7¼	7¼	— ½
Kustom Electron	98	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
LMF Corp .16	122	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
LO Motor Inns	53	4½	4	4	— ½
LVO Cable	95	3	2⅞	3	
LaZ BoyChr .40	34	14½	13¼	13¾	— ¾
Laclede Stl 2a	3	32	31	32	+1
LancastrCol .32b	86	7¾	6¼	7¾	+1½
Lanceinc .46a	163	22	21¼	22	
Lanchart Ind	70	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
Land Resources	78	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
Lane Co .52	71	16	15	15½	
LawrysFds .16a	42	7	6½	7	
LawsonProd .07h	52	22	21	22	+1
Lawter Chem .40	143	28	27½	27½	— ½
Lazare Kaplan	11	9	8½	9	+ ½
LeaderNat .04a	1	10	10	10	
Leadville Corp	193	5¼	5½	5½	— ½
LeewayMot .32	29	11½	10	11½	+1½
Legg Platt .28	48	10¼	10	10	— ¼
LeisureLodg .23a	27	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ½
Levingstn Ship	106	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ½
Lexitron Corp	22	9½	8	9¼	+1¼
Liberty Homes	377	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
LibertyNat 1.60b	33	31⅞	31¾	31¾	
LilChamp Food	58	5⅞	5	5⅞	+ ⅞
Limited Strs .01e	55	10½	9¼	9¼	—1½
Lin Broadcastg	269	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
LincMtgInv .82e	122	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
LincPlacFd 1.14e	137	18	17½	17½	
LindbergCp .60a		19⅝	11	11½	+ ⅛
LionCntry Safari	62	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
LoctiteCp .07	182	40¼	39½	40	— ¼
LoneStarBr .80a	53	9½	9	9¼	+ ⅜
Longview Fib 6	4	121	120	121	+1
LaLdOffExp B	295	8¾	8½	8½	+ ⅛
LouisvGE pfl.25	10	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
LouisvGE pf	21	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Lowes Co .12	325	39½	38½	38½	— ½
Lyndon Transport	7	7¼	7¼	7¼	
MB Assoc	104	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
MCI Communcat	432	4½	4⅛	4⅛	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
MLS Ind Inc	97	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
M&T Mtg 1.17e	25	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
MSI Data Corp	26	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
MacDermid .52	81	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
Mack Strs .16e	75	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
MacMillBloed 1a	19	32	30¾	32	+1⅞
Macrodata Cp	72	8½	7¾	7¾	— ¼
MadisnGsEl 1.23	128	14⅛	13½	13½	— ½
Mama Pow Co	270	4⅞	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
MajorRlty .05e	502	3	2⅝	2⅞	
MallinckrdCh .24	181	42¼	37⅜	41¼	+3¼
Manitowoc .83a	28	13½	18	18½	
Mapl Inc .01e	6	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Marcus Corp	105	6½	5½	6	+ ¼
Marine Protein	227	4⅞	3	4⅞	+1
Marion Corp	53	4⅞	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
MaritimeFr Car	235	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	— ⅛
MarkFour Home	89	1	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
MarkTwnBnc .60		16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
MarketFacts .24	10	19½	19¼	19½	
MaryKay .04e	146	21¾	20⅞	20¾	—1
MauiLd & Pinap	7	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
May Petrol	128	6⅞	6½	6	+ ⅜
McCormick .32a	31	37¾	37½	37¾	
McDowlIEnt .10r	125	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅜
McMoran Expl	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	63	10½	9¾	10⅛	+ ½
Measurex Corp	254	29¼	26	27⅛	+1⅝
Medcom Inc	56	10	9¼	10	
MediScience Tec	71	5½	4¾	5¼	— ¼
Medline Ind	46	7¼	6½	6¾	— ½
Medtronic	578	49½	46½	48¼	—1¼
MeiselPhoto .04e	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
MerchantsInc .72	42	13	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
Mervyns	125	25	23½	23½	—1¼
MetProWatTr	20	2½	2½	2½	
Metagraphic Sys	17	5¼	5¼	5¼	
MeverFred .30b	156	20	18½	20	+1½
Microdata Cp	61	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
Microform Data	139	4⅞	4½	4⅞	
MicrowaveSem s	185	7¾	4	7½	+3½
MidCentral Prop	30	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ½
MidTexCom .28	29	15¾	15	15¾	— ⅛
MidwestDist A	892	3½	2⅞	3⅜	+ ⅜
MidwstFidel .36	18	12	11¾	11¾	
MillerRlty 1.37e	67	11	10	11	+ ½
MillporeCp .14	175	49¼	43¼	49¼	+2½
MineSaftyAp .56	9	34	32	34	+2
Miner Ind	69	5¼	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Minnpls Gas 1.54	58	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Minnesota Fab	136	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅞
MinnNatGas 1b	2	16½	18	16¼	+ ½
Minnetonka Lab	257	3⅛	1⅞	2⅞	+1⅜
MissRlvTrn 1.16	27	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+1⅛
MissValGas 1.12	21	13⅛	12	13	+ ⅛
Mr Steak	159	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
MrsSmithsP .14	42	9	8½	8⅞	+ ¼
Mobile America	41	2⅝	2	2	— ⅝
Mobile Home .50		11¼	11¼	11¼	
Modern Merch	232	5	4½	4½	— ½
ModularCom Sys	176	8¼	7½	8¼	+ ½
MogulCorp .32	93	17¾	16½	16½	— ¼
Molex Inc	100	31½	29	31½	+2
Moniort Colo	110	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
Montcalm Vintrs	67	5¼	4½	5¼	+ ¾
MooreCorp .80	152	56	54	55½	
MooreSam .24	31	37¼	36⅝	36¾	
Moran Bros	37	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ⅝
MorganAdh .01e	105	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
MorrisonInc .48a	135	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
MtgAssoc .20	151	7	6¼	6⅞	—1¼
MtglnvWsh 1.66e	137	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅝
Mostek Corp	309	28	25¾	26¼	— ¾
MothrhdMat Shp	42	4⅝	3	3	—1½
Motion Ind	8	15	14¼	14¾	— ⅛
MotClubAm .14	115	6⅛	5½	5¾	— ¼
Multimedia .28	270	11¼	10	11¼	+1½
MurphMtrF .20e	36	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
MurrayMfg .40e	89	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
Myersind .10	150	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ¼
Mylan Labs	44	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
NBT Corp .92		20¼	20¼	20¼	
NJB Inv wt	13	9	8½	8¼	— ⅝
NRG Inc	140	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
NUS Corp A	30	23	20	23	+3
NatByProd 1a	31	22	21½	22	
NatConven Str	36	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Nat CSS	68	32½	27½	31½	+4
NatData Comm	26	3½	3¼	3½	
Nat Data Corp	354	7⅝	6¼	6½	—1⅛
Nat Liberty	424	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
NatMedical Care	68	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
NatMineSvc .40	72	13	12¾	12¾	+ ½
Nat Patents	1663	10⅜	7¼	9¼	+2
Nat Ut&Ind .90	12	12	11⅞	12	
NatVlvMfg 1.14e	13	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Nautiloid Corp	29	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
NeedhmHarp .54	14	5½	5½	5½	
Neutrogena Cp	9	4½	4	4½	+ ½
NewAmFnd .38e	82	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ½
NJ NatGas 1.32	33	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
NewPennEx .24e	100	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅝
NewPlanRlt 1.68	1	12½	12½	12½	
NewellCos .50	119	6¼	5¾	6¼	
Nicolet Instrum	78	6⅝	5¼	6¼	+1
NielsenA .29	337	27⅜	23½	26⅞	+3⅞
NielsenB .29	207	27	23⅝	27	+3¼
Nobility Homes	51	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
Noble Affiliates	164	33	32	32	+3
NolandCo .64	26	10	12½	18	+ ¼
Nolex Corp	144	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅝
NorandaMA 1.40	4	50¼	48¾	50¼	+2¼
Nord Resrcs	17	8¾	8¼	8½	— ¼
Nordstrminc .32	74	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
NorCarGNG .80	44	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
NorEurpOil .13e	28	9⅝	8⅛	9⅜	+ ½
Northeast Pet s	46	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
NoStaBancp .33h	139	10⅜	12⅛	13¼	+1⅛
NorStaMtg 1.0e	18	6	6	6	
Northrup King	591	23	20	21¾	+ ¼
Norwest Engin	20	17¼	17	17	
NwstNatGas .76	260	8¼	8	8	— ¼
NwstnFinCp .20e	23	15	14⅝	15	
NwstFinInv 1.65e	25	10¼	13¼	10¼	
NwstFinInv un	25	15⅞	10⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
NwstPubSvc 1.64	35	19	18	18⅞	+ ⅞
Noxell Cp .48	86	30⅝	34½	35⅝	+1¼
Nuclear Services	106	16	14¼	15⅝	+1
Oakwood Home	21	5	4½	4½	
OceanDrExp .20	201	73	71¾	73	+1½
Ocean Explor	150	11⅝	10¼	11¼	
Ocean Fisheries	82	10⅛	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
Ocean Oil&Gas	143	19	16¾	18⅞	+2⅝
Oceanoer Maricl	239	1½	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
Offsh Logistic	509	17¼	15½	16¾	+1⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Ogilvy Mathr .64	98	15⅝	14	14	—1⅝
OhioFerroAl .60	68	6¾	6	6¾	
Oil Shale Corp	2463	8⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
OldStoneMf 1.27e	6	13	12¾	13	+ ⅜
OlympiaBrw 1.20	54	14	12¼	12⅝	— ⅝
OmahaNat 1.20a	3	20	20	20	
Omni Spectra	105	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
OnealJones Feld	13	4	4	4	
Optel Corp	200	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+1
Optical Coatg Lb	47	16	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Orange Co .05e	269	4⅝	3⅝	4	— ⅝
Orbanco Inc	18	14½	14¼	14⅜	
Orion Ind	4	8	7⅝	8	
Ormont Drg Ch	132	4⅛	3⅝	4	+ ⅝
Oshmans SportG	2	16	15	15	
OtterTailPw 1.48	31	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
OverseasNat Air	74	2½	2½	2½	
Oxford Labs	77	12½	12	12	— ¼
Ozite Corp	71	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
PEC Indust s	82	27	24½	27	+1
PVO Intl Inc	19	9¼	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Pabst Brew .81	1232	24	19¼	24	+3⅝
Paccarlnc .80e	162	34¾	33	34⅞	+1⅜
Pacesettr Bld Sy	16	7½	6⅞	7½	+1⅛
PacGamRo 1.02r	13	23½	23½	23½	
PacLumber 1.40	22	36¾	36	36	
PacSeMtg .52e	47	8½	7¼	7½	— ¾
PakoCorp .05e	53	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
PalmerBkCp .16	42	24¾	20¼	24	+3⅝
Pan Ocean Oil	870	15⅝	14⅜	15⅝	+1⅝
ParkOhioInd .50	34	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅜
Parker Drilling	1066	42¾	40¾	42⅝	— ⅛
Patent Mgmt	19	4⅝	4	4½	
Patents Int Aff	55	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
Paul Rever 1.19e	99	11¾	11	11	— ⅝
PayLessDrg .24	133	8⅝	7¼	7¾	+ ½
Pay n Pak .25e	250	9½	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
Pay n Save .20	191	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
PaylessCash .20	224	14¼	14	14	
PeachtreeDrs .12	40	4⅝	4½	4½	
Peavey Co .80	118	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Petto Oil	110	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Penn Corp	115	3½	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
PennVa 1.60a	23	63½	53½	63	+9½
PennGsWat 1.35	52	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ½
Pennz La Tx B	2382	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+ ½
PennzOffshGs B	2249	9⅝	8⅜	9⅝	+ ⅝
Pentairlnd s	106	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
Pepsi CBWsh .40	76	5¼	4	5	+ ¼
PerryDrug Strs	13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ¼
PetersonH&H .27	412	14¼	13¼	14¼	+1
Petro Lewis	168	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
Petrolite 2.20	81	99	86	99	+12½
PettiboneCp .60	12	12	12	12	
PhoneMate Inc	81	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
PhysioContrl Cp	10	14	13	14	+1
PiedmontAvia s	166	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Pinkertons .78a	269	18⅞	16	18½	+1½
Pioneer HIBred	478	19⅝	18	18⅞	+ ⅜
Pioner Std El .16	31	7½	6½	7	— ½
Pioneer Wstn	141	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Pizza Inn	137	4½	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Planned Mktg	491	27	24¼	26⅞	+2¾
PollutCon Walt	39	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
PolymerMat .12h	28	6¾	5¾	6	+ ¼
PorterHK 1a	9	29¼	29⅛	29¼	
Post Corp .48	42	9⅝	8	9½	+1½
Pottind .60	129	32½	31	31⅜	— ⅝
Powers Reg .70	24	8½	8	8¼	— ¼
PrattHenry .25	108	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
PrestoProd .10e	30	6⅝	6	6½	— ⅛
PrestonTruck .24	12	23	22½	23	+ ½
Princeton El	25	4⅛	4	4	
oprogress Cp .08a	99	9⅞	8½	9⅝	+ ⅜
PropltrAm 1.20	3	11½	11½	11½	
PubSvcNCar .92	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Pulaski Furn .40	27	7	7	7	
Puritan Bennett	143	61¼	59⅝	61¼	+1½
Pumm Duo Cap	149	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Quaker Chem .64	31	14⅝	12	14	+2
QualityInns Int	262	3¼	2⅝	2¾	— ⅜
QueenCasual .32	9	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
RLI Corp	20	4⅝	3½	4⅛	+ ¾
RPM Inc .12	37	11	10	10	—1½
Radiation Dev Lt	15	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Radiation Tech	108	1	1	1	
Ragen Precison	102	4¾	3¾	4⅛	— ⅛
Rahall Common	45	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Rainbow Resrcs	100	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
Rainier Cos .07e	37	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ¼
Rangaire .24b	22	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
Rapidata Inc .05	153	4⅞	3½	4⅞	+1⅛
Ratner Corp .30	123	5⅝	4¾	4⅞	— ⅜
Raychem Corp	119	242	215	240	+23
RayGoInc s	287	5⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
RaymondCp .20b	129	14⅝	12½	14⅝	+2
Real Est Data	11	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
RltyMtgInv 1.79e	327	12⅝	12⅛	12½	— ¼
Recognition Eq	1157	2⅝	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
Redactron Corp	62	5¼	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
Redken Labs	69	12	11½	11½	
RefreshMach s		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
RegencyElec .40	122	12½	11⅞	12¼	— ⅛
Reinell Ind	17	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
RelianceUniv .56	63	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Research Fuels	248	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
ReserveOil Min	30	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
Revellinc .10r	15	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
Rex Plastics	56	4⅝	3½	3⅝	
Reyn&Reyn .32	84	32	30¼	31¼	— ¾
Rheingold Corp	21	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
Richsinc 1.16	38	23½	22⅛	22⅜	—1
Riekes&Son .20	37	8⅝	8¼	8⅛	
Ringaround Pds	103	10⅝	9¼	10¼	+ ½
RivalMfg 1.20e	62	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ½
Rixson Firemrk	7	4	3⅞	4	
RoadwayExp .20	688	38⅝	34¾	37	+2⅛
RobrtsnDisSy .24	92	13⅜	11¼	12⅜	+1⅛
Rocket Rsearch	101	3⅝	3	3	
Rodac Corp	62	7⅝	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Rogers Bros	23	16	14½	14½	—1½
RollinsBurd .32a	47	14	12⅝	14	+1⅛
Rosemount Inc	23	10	10	10	
Rouse Co	896	8⅞	6⅝	8¾	+2⅛
RoweFurn .32e	40	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—1
RoyalScotsm Inn	91	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+ ⅛
Rucker Pharm	75	15⅝	13	14	+1
RussellStovr .42a	161	15	15	15	
RyanMfg 1.84e	48	16⅝	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
Rykoff SE .20	20	8½	7½	7½	—1
Ryland Group	32	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
Sage Adminst	296	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
SantAnitaCon 1	100	10¼	9¼	9⅝	— ⅝
SavannahFd 2.24	33	28½	27½	28	— ½
Saxton Prod	18	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
Scan Data	87	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
SchererRP .36	67	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
Schieldahl	77	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Scholline .44	5	23⅝	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Schulman .10r	29	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
Scope Inc	30	7¼	6⅝	7	
Scottish Inns Am	384	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	336	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ScrippsHBcl 1.40	11	15	14½	15	+ ½
Sea Pines	58	7½	7	7	— ⅛
Sea World	288	11⅝	8¾	11	+2½
Sealed Air	110	7⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ½
SeebersindA .68	745	[illegible]			
Selacom Delta	130	3¼	3	3	
SelfSvRest .36a	98	20⅜	18⅞	20	— ¾
Sensormatic	685	5⅞	3⅝	5	+1
Sentry Mfg	34	10⅜	9½	10¼	+ ⅜
Serv Merchand	408	5	4⅝	5	
Servicemstr .36a	24	24⅝	22⅝	24	— ½
SevenUpCo .44	172	35½	27½	35⅛	+3⅝
Shakiee Cp .16	188	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1
ShellCanLtd .20	25	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+3⅝
SherrillGord .40	11	14⅝	14	14	+ ⅛
ShipperDisp .32	29	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
ShoneyBigB .16	104	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Shop&Go Inc	80	7	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Shorewood Corp	114	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
Sigma Intl .16	31	12	11	11	+2
Signor Corp	109	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
Signetics Co	536	12⅝	9⅝	12½	+3
Siliconix Inc	48	6½	5⅝	6¼	+1
Silo Inc	282	7⅝	6	7⅛	+1⅛
Simera Corp	76	1	⅞	1	
Simpsonind 1	62	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
Skyline Of	76	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Smithfield Foods	163	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅛
Snap on Tool .45	489	45⅝	41	45⅝	+1
SolidState Scient	344	14	12	13¼	+1⅛
Sonics Intl		19	19	19	
SonocoProd .48a	37	22	20⅝	22	+ ½
Source Cap .80a	282	6	5⅞	5⅞	
SourceCap pf2.40	133	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
Southn Airwy	195	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
SoutCalWat 1.04	16	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
SouthnCommGs 3	7	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
Southnind 1	27	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝	
SouthnNat .57b	3	23½	23¼	23¼	
SouNatRes pf.90	16	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
SouthnUnion Pd	325	31½	29⅛	31⅛	+2½
Southld Eqty	199	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
SouthldPap .24a	52	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+1¾
Stlwst Airlines	62	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
Sowst Factories	243	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
SowstGasCp 1	243	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
Southwst Leasng	138	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
Spacelabs Inc	68	7	7	7	
Spartan Foods	67	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+3
Spectra Physics	344	27½	24⅝	27	+2½
Spectral Dynam	55	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
Speidl Newsp .36	97	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
StaRiteind .60	45	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Stanadyne .84a	204	15⅝	14½	15	+1⅛
Std Microsystm	16	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
Std Register 1	62	12⅝	11½	12½	+ ⅛
Standun Inc	89	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1¼
Steak and Al eR	447	18⅝	10⅞	18¾	+ ¾
StrawbClth 1.20b	18	22⅝	21½	22⅝	+ ½
SummitPro 1.10a	91	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	— ½
Sullair Corp	112	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
Story Chemical	100	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Storage Technol	369	14⅝	13¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
Stewrt Sandwich	125	9¼	8	9½	+1½
Sterling Strs .50	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Steak andBrew	136	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
SueAnnInc .15e	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Steak n Shak .24	160	8⅝	7½	8	+ ¼
Sunlite Oil Ltd	236	5½	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Superior El .24	124	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
Supreme Eq	168	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
Survival Tech	45	12	9⅝	10¾	—1⅜
Swedlow Inc	144	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Sycor Inc	39	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
SyneronCp .38r	133	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
TIME DC .40	22	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
TIME DC pf.72	33	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Taco Bell	107	13⅝	10⅝	13⅝	+2⅝
Tally Corp	459	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Tampaxinc 1.36a	1082	58½	55	56½	—4⅝
Taylor Rent .12	27	15¼	15	15	+ ¼
TaylorWine .56	219	40½	38⅝	39	—1
Technicare Cp	128	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
TecumsehPrd 1a	52	33⅝	31	33½	+1½
Telco Mktg Svcs	48	8⅝	6⅝	8⅛	+1½
Tele Comunicat	215	3⅝	2⅝	3	
TelecomCp .10a	192	3⅝	3	3⅝	
Telecredit Inc	70	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ½
TelUtilWash s	16	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
Telemed Corp	58	26¼	24⅝	26⅛	+1¼
TennantCo .28	27	39½	37	37½	—2½
Tenneco Offshre	870	8	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
TennecoOffsh un	38	153	148	153	+10
TerryCoConn .96	54	16½	15	15	—2
TxFstMtg 2.09e	94	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
TexFstMtgR un	12	16	15⅝	16	+ ¼
Thermal Power	48	15	14¼	14½	— ½
Thermo Electrn	14	27	27	27	
Tiburon Vintner	117	9¼	8	8½	—1
Tiffany&Co .30r	69	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Tipperary Corp	34	5	4⅝	5	
Tocom Inc	82	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Tolley Intl Cp	122	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+1
Tony Lama Co	113	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Toro Co .40	46	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
Toscany Imports	29	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ¼
TowleMfg .69	78	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
TranscoCos 1.12e	788	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Transcn Oil	63	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Transocean Oil	492	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Transport Pool	184	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅝
TremcoMfg .60	14	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
Tri Chem .16	22	8¼	7¼	8¼	+ ⅛
TriSouMtgInv wt	19	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
Triangle Corp	154	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
Trico Prod	8	30	28	29⅝	+1
Triton O&G	183	3	2⅝	2⅝	
TrustMtge Cp	36	5½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
TwenFstCen .20a	6	10	9	10	
TwinDisClut 1.38	33	19⅝	19	19	
Tymshare Inc	432	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
Tyson Foods	55	10⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅜
UA Col Cblvsn	88	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
UB Finl .52	79	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
UMF Systems	38	3⅝	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
UniCapital .16	332	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Unifi Inc	92	6	4⅝	6	+1½
UnionPlanter .92	175	21½	19	19	—2½
UnionSplCp 1	41	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
UnitArtThea .20	36	6⅝	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Unit Computing	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
UnitKanGM .20a	59	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
US Sugar 1.60	9	42	40⅝	42	+2
US Surgical Cp	37	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
US TruckLin .54	70	9	8⅝	8⅝	
UnitogCo .40	97	10⅝	10	10⅝	+1
Univ Foods 1	28	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Univ Instrum .24	180	29	26	27⅛	—1½
UnivRundle .28	34	6⅝	6	6	
University Patent	[illegible]				
UpprPenPw 3.72	[illegible]				
UtilsIndCp s	[illegible]				
VagabndMtr Hol	[illegible]				
Vail Assoc	[illegible]				

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Valmont Ind	46	6⅝	6	6⅝	— ⅛
VanDyk Resrch	25	13¼	12¾	13	— ¼
VanSchaack .28	187	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
VanceSander .40	193	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
VaughnJack .80e	28	23½	22¼	23½	+ ¾
Velcro Ind .40	270	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
ValoBind Inc	37	8½	8¼	8¼	
VentronCp .44	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
Victoria Stations	115	8	8	8	— ⅛
Video Sys	51	3⅝	2½	3¼	+ ¼
Vipont Chem	26	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ½
Va Intl	53	25½	22	23⅝	— ⅝
Va RealEst 1.41e	22	8½	8	8	— ½
Vishay Intertech	70	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝	
Visual Sciences	92	6⅝	5⅝	6	
Volume Shoe .34	218	8⅛	5½	8⅛	+1⅝
WD 40 Co .55e	51	16½	15	15½	— ¼
WaltJmInv 1.36e	38	10½	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
WalterJimInv un	38	11½	10½	11	+ ¼
Wangco Inc	45	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
Warner El .50	92	9½	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
WashNGas 1.84	143	11¼	11⅝	11¾	
Wash Scientif	25	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
Waters Assoc	148	17⅛	13⅝	16⅛	+2⅝
Wavetek	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
WaxmanInd .04	4	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Webb Co .60	11	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Webb Resrcs	69	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ½
WeedenCo .30p	84	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
WeightWtch .16a	992	7⅝	5⅝	6⅞	+1⅛
WellingtMg 1.16a	83	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
WernerCont .20a	48	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Wesl Co .16	45	11	10⅝	10⅝	
Westcoast Pet Lt	231	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Wetz Co No Am	414	27½	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
Wests Digital	125	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
WestnGear .10e	163	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	23	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
WstnMtgInv .87e	30	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
WestnOil Shale	87	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
WestmrdCoal .80	578	28⅞	24⅝	26⅞	+2⅝
Wetterauinc .44e	67	16⅝	14⅝	16⅛	+2
White Shie.d	705	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
Whitney Fd .Sfd	1	5	5	5	
WienAirAlaska	73	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅝
Wiley&Sons .44	158	7	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅛
Willamette .64b	130	16⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅛
Wilson HJ	147	8⅝	7½	8⅝	+ ¾
Wiltek Inc	9	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Winns Stores .55	45	11⅝	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
WinterJack .50	31	15⅝	14½	15⅛	+ ½
WinterPkTel .28	134	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅝
WiscPowLt 1.44	54	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
WiscRlEst .90	41	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
WiserOil 2.28e	3	48	48	48	
WlxCorp .20	19	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
WolohanLbr .05e	31	7	7	7	
WolvFantrix .50e	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Woodhed Dan .24	71	13	13	13	
WoodwLoth 1.16	71	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
World Jai Alai	41	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
Worthingind .24	28	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ½
Wright WE .16	177	3½	2⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Xonox Corp .96	31	9⅝	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
YellFrtSys .60	580	42⅝	36⅝	39⅝	+3⅛
YonkerBro .55a	10	18	17½	18	+ ½
ZionsUtahBn .80	23	23⅝	21⅝	23⅝	+2
AngAmCorp .23a	879	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ½
AngA&Gov 1.33a	847	39⅝	36⅝	38⅝	+1⅛
BlyvrzhlGM .667	416	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Briland Min Ltd	277	3⅛	2	2⅛	—1⅛
BrokenHillP .38e	45	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	+ ⅜
BufelsfnG 1.36e	605	28⅝	26⅝	28⅝	+1⅛
Canon Inc .48e	25	23⅝	21⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
DeBeersMin .22e	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Fisons Ltd	432	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
Free St GM 2.72a	419	23⅛	19⅝	20	+ ⅛
FujiPhotoF .21e	754	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
GoldFieldSA .54a	90	33⅝	31⅝	33⅝	+2¼
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	65	46⅝	41½	4⅞	— ½
Honda Mot .63e	74	36⅝	32½	36	+1⅛
IndosEltMex .40e	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Kansai EIP 1.60r	2225¾	25⅛	25⅝		— ¼
KlrinBrew .22e	183	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
KloofGoldM .72e	1527	16	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
MitsuiCo .02r	10	33⅝	32⅝	33	— ⅛
Nippon Elec .40e	8	18⅝	16⅝	18⅝	+1⅛
NissanMot .26r	78	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
OverseasInm SA	134	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅞
PalabaMng .23e	1	11½	11½	11½	
Philips Gloeipd	451	12⅝	11½	12⅛	+ ½
PotgietsPlat .65e	125	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Pres B GM 1.85e	344	22½	21⅝	22	— ¼
PresStaynG .60e	472	22⅝	21⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
RankOrgan .04h	8053	8	6½	7⅝	+ ⅝
StHelenaG 1.58e	171	27	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛
TelefDeMex .79e	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
TelefonDeMex B	22	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
ToddaMarF .88b	128	79	73	79	+1
TokyoShibEl .70e	22	21⅝	19⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
ToyotaMot .22r	71	15⅝	13⅝	15	+ ⅛
UnionCpLtd .24e	135	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
VaalReefs 1.43e	1376	36⅝	33⅝	35⅞	+1½
Welkom GM .60e	314	6⅝	6	6⅛	
WestDrietG 3.26e	514	46⅝	43⅝	45½	+ ½
WnDeepLv 1.53e	661	20⅝	18⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
Wn Holding 3.94e	157	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
ZambianAm .57e	67	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

هكذا من الاصل

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
...r Cp 8¼s77	7	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	
...nelMt 9⅞s90	58	106⅛	105½	106⅛	+ ⅜
...rRod cv3⅝s87	112	62	59⅛	62	+ ⅛
...ons 7¼s97	2	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—5¼
...Pw 9⅜s2003	21	104⅝	103½	104⅝	+1½
...Pw 8½s2001	20	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	+ ⅛
...Pw 7⅝2002	14	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
...Pw 7⅝2002	10	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	—3⅛
...kin cv6s96	42	106	103	105	—1
...ond cv5½s96	39	47	46	47	+1
...nMig 8⅞79	15	95	95	95	—3
...eshL cv4s81	5	75	75	75	
...rGr cv6s87	17	62	60	62	+2
...Ch 5.20s91	60	77¾	76½	77¾	+1¾
...dCh 3½s78	3	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	
...dPd 7s84	22	75⅝	74	75⅝	+ ¾
...ISI cv4⅝s81	38	79	78	78	
...ISI cv4⅝s92	21	59	58	58	—1
...Su cv5⅝87	45	58	57⅜	58	
...a 9s95	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	—2½
...a 7.45s96	15	96	94⅝	94⅝	—1⅛
...a 4s93	19	85	83¾	85	+ ¾
...a cv5¼91	185	100½	96⅞	98⅝	+ ¾
...a 3s79	7	79⅛	78	79⅛	+1⅛
...Can 9¼s95	1	106	106	106	—1½
...Can 4⅞s80	10	85¾	85¼	85¾	+1⅝
...rce cv5s92	25	65½	65½	65½	
...Hes 8¾s96	11	85½	85	85½	+ ⅜
...Airlin 7⅛s88	81	104	102	102½	—1½
...Airl 10⅞s88	64	102½	101⅞	101⅞	+1
...Airlin 10s89	10	101⅝	101⅛	101⅝	+2½
...l cv4¼s92	417	51	49¼	50	
...and 8⅝s75	60	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛	+ ½
...and 5⅞s92	1	83	83	83	— ¼
...Can 6s97	46	82	81	82	+1
...Dist 4⅝s86	25	68½	68½	68½	+1
...Pw 5s2030	49	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
...P 4.80s87	34	56	53⅝	56	+2
...sh cv5¼s93	156	75	71½	75	+3
...sh cv4⅝92	55	89⅝	81½	89	+8
...4⅞s76	19	100	99	99	
...Ed cv4⅝81	81	75	73	73	—2
...Mcp 9½s98	157	73½	70	71	— ⅞
...cp cv5s97	52	45½	44	44	— ½
...Ch 8½s96	4	103⅛	103	103	+1
...Ch 5s86	86	92½	92	92½	
...Ch 7⅛s78	8	99½	99½	99½	— ½
...Mot cv6s88	284	89⅞	87	89⅛	+1⅞
...ett 4⅝s88	72	72	72	72	—1½
...Std 5.30s93	6	72⅛	72	72	— ⅛
...5.30s93r	28	73	72¼	73	
...T&T 8¾ew	815	108¼	107⅛	108	+ ⅛
...8.70s2002	233	107	106½	107	+ ¼
...T 7⅛s03	323	92⅝	91	92⅛	— ⅜
...T 7s2001	388	92	90⅝	92	+ ¾
...T 6⅞s79	65	96¾	96½	96¾	+ ½
...T 4⅜s85	68	76	74½	74½	— ¾
...T 4⅝s85r	5	74½	74½	74½	
...T 3⅞s90	51	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
...T 3¼s84	56	68⅝	67⅝	68	
...T 2⅞s87	16	61½	61¼	61½	+ ¼
...T 2¾s75	57	92⅝	91¾	91¾	— ⅝
...T 2⅝s80	84	76⅝	75½	76⅝	
...T 2¾s82	2	70	70	70	— ½
...T 2⅝s86	107	61⅝	61	61⅛	— ¼
...ac cv5¼s94	30	62	60⅝	61	—1
...ax cv5½s94	214	43	40¼	41	+1
...ysir 6s92	23	84¼	83⅝	83⅝	+ ½
...ir 5.45s91	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
...nArb 4s95f	2	22	22	22	
...Oil cv5s88	121	61⅞	59⅛	60⅛	+1⅞
...cv5⅜s88	36	61½	57¾	61½	+4
...Pow 9s75	64	102⅝	101½	102¼	+ ½
...IP 8⅝s76	14	102⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ⅝
...Sv cv4⅝96	62	87⅝	85¼	86	—1⅛
...ar 9¼s89	42	101	99⅝	101	+1
...PSv 8.50s	10	101	100⅝	101	— ⅜
...RI cv5s86	15	54	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
...o 8.70s93	7	103	103	103	
...o 8.28s75	3	100	100	100	+1¼
...o 5.90s92	4	80¾	80¾	80¾	+1¼
...o 4⅝s86	1	73	73	73	
...cv4⅞s83	3	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	— ⅛
...cv4⅝s87	105	52	52	52	—8⅝
...cv4⅝s93	145	73½	70½	73½	+1
...p 9¼s90	6	104	103½	104	+1
...p 8⅞s77	34	101	100½	100½	
...nv 7⅞s86	36	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ⅜
...nv 5⅞s79	2	83	83	83	
...nv 4⅞s76	18	91	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
...T&SF 4s95	15	58⅝	58½	58½	— ½
...M 6⅞s82	39	68	65½	65½	—1½
...L 4.95s88	6	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
...L 4⅝s88	5	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
...eig 3⅜s79	15	80	78⅝	78⅝	— ¾
...h 8⅝s2000	11	106½	105½	105½	—1
...ch 7s76	32	99	97⅝	97⅝	—1
...ich 5⅝s97	15	81	78¼	81	+3⅞
...cv4⅝s87	18	49½	48	49	+1
...Fin 11s90	51	111⅞	111	111	
...Fin 9¼s89	13	103	103	103	+ ½
...Fin 7⅞s92	1	93	93	93	+2¾
...Cp 7½s93	69	72	70⅝	72	+ ⅞
...cv5¼s93	55	54⅝	52½	52½	
...Fin 9⅝s90	1	104	104	104	+1½
...Fin 8⅞s77	60	101¼	101	101	— ⅛
...Fin 7⅞s89	17	93	92½	92½	+ ¼
...Fin 6⅝s87	5	80	80	80	
...GE 8⅝s75	25	102	101⅛	101⅛	—1
...GE 8¼s74	19	100	99½	100	+ ½
...11s77	15	109¾	109½	109¾	
...cv6¼s97	618	99½	90½	98	+7⅛
...cv4½s10f	141	43½	42⅛	43½	+ ⅜
...cv4½s10A	22	42¾	42	42½	— ¼
...4⅝s95	1	49	49	49	
...4s80	4	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	— ¼
...P 5⅝s92	5	62	62	62	
...al cv6¼96	183	86¾	83	86¾	+2¼
...Y cv6¼94	150	91	87⅝	91	+3
...nt cv8¼98	75	97	96	96	— ¼
...b cv4⅞90	50	128	119	128	+10½
...b cv4s91	80	129	128½	128½	+11½
...nf cv4½90	136	53½	50⅛	53½	+2⅞
...n cv5s89	157	78	75	78	+4
...n cv4⅝88	29	87	87	87	—2½
...cv4⅝s93	234	51⅝	49	49	—2
...cv4⅝s88	63	57	56⅛	57	
...n cv8s90	19	95	95	95	—3
...Pa 8⅝s	10	106½	106½	106½	— ½
...Pa 7⅝s13	40	95⅛	94	94	—1⅛
...Pa 7⅛s	35	92	91⅝	92	
...Pa 7s80	10	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
...9⅛s75-78	27	103⅝	102⅝	103⅛	+ ⅜
...Cp 8⅝s76	10	100¾	100½	100¾	— ¼
...Cp 7.45s	15	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
...Fin 5s77	7	92	90⅝	90⅝	+1⅛
...n 4⅞81	5	82	82	82	
...y cv5⅝86	32	70½	68½	70½	+2
...Stl 9s2000	10	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅜
...Stl 6⅞s99	5	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	
...H 4⅞s90	22	70	70	70	— ½
...B cv5¼81	14	62	61	61	—2
...as 10s75	308	102¼	101¼	101⅞	+ ⅛
...VAc 9⅞s75	18	103	102½	102⅞	— ⅛
...Va 6s70f	60	51⅝	51	51¼	+1
...M 4⅞s70f	86	22⅝	20	22⅛	+2⅛
...%s86xw	3	64	64	64	+ ½
...G 9⅝s95	1	106½	106½	106½	
...cv4½s81	17	77	76⅛	76⅛	
...cv5⅝s94	117	66	63½	65	+ ⅜
...Cap 6s10	25	52⅛	52	52	— ½
...e cv6s90	116	72	71	71½	+ ½
...n cv5s91	181	71	69	69⅛	—1⅛
...o cv5¼s92	549	100½	94	99⅛	+5⅞
...ughs 9s75	97	102⅝	101⅞	101¼	+ ⅛
...c 4sperp	6	49	49	49	—1
...4sperp	10	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
...wLf 7⅝s	13	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
...9⅝s2000	5	106½	106	106	
...7⅝s2001	5	94½	94½	94½	+1
...cv5⅛s89	106	73	68	68	—4⅝
...k cv5⅝s94	158	72½	70	71	—2
...T 5.30s92	36	80	79	80	+1
...Tr 5s77	15	91	90	91	
...C cv9s91	92	63	60	60	—2
...cv4.75s88	15	60	60	60	
...s cv4s90	39	58½	58	58½	+ ½
...s 3⅝s76	10	88½	88½	88½	+1⅛
...lp cv5s96	206	72	67½	70½	+2½
...cv4⅜97	69	58	57½	58	— ½
...a 4s95	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—2⅛
...Pw 3s74	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	
...J 3⅝s87	29	26	24⅝	26	+7
...nl 9⅝s95	45	105	104⅞	105	
...ph 8s96	15	101⅞	97⅛	101⅞	+4⅝
...7.85s97	6	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ¼
...cv3⅞s92	23	59	58½	58½	— ½
...cv5⅛s89	84	29½	28	28	—1
...p cv4½s84	55	76	75⅛	76	+ ⅜
...cv4⅝s93	225	105	97½	105	+6⅞
...C cv6½s96	298	110	104	110	+5
...8 7⅞s78	35	98	97	97	—1⅛
...Alg 7½s83	10	94⅛	94½	94½	+ ⅛
...cv6½s96	37	80	76⅛	80	—1
...cv5¼s93	40	52	50	51	— ½
...trn 9s94	30	101⅛	100½	100½	
...cv5⅝s96	132	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+1¼
...Y cv5s93	111	73⅛	71⅝	73⅛	+1½
...h 4⅝s92	5	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅛
...h 3⅝s96D	9	62½	62½	62½	
...h 3⅝s96E	6	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
...Md 6⅝s	24	96⅛	95⅝	95⅛	—1
...Va 6⅝s	1	95	95	95	
...rie 5s82f	33	24⅝	23¾	24⅛	+1⅝
...4⅞s38f	20	41	40	40	
...P 5s55f	584	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
...4⅝s19f	83	47⅛	45⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
...P 5⅝s83	10	46	46	46	+ ½
...P 4⅝s83f	20	19	19	19	+1
...1 cv4⅝s81	2	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅜
...ft cv6s89	135	39	38	39	+ ½
...r 8⅝s95	29	101⅝	101½	101⅝	+ ⅛
...r 8⅞s75	57	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝	+ ⅝
...ier 8s98	49	95½	93	93½	+ ½
...Fin 9s76	111	101⅝	100½	101⅛	+ ⅛
...rF 8.35s	10	97	97	97	+ ½
...7.70s92	20	90	90	90	—4⅛
...n 7⅛s74	33	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
...n 7⅛s86	88	86	85	85⅛	— ⅛
...n 7s79	20	94	93½	93½	—1
...d 11s75	78	99⅞	99	99⅞	+ ⅛
...E 4⅛s87	4	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
...E 2¾s75	5	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅜
...T 2¾s74	2	96 3-32	96 3-32	96 3-32	+1 3-32
...n 6⅞s77	12	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—1⅛
...Svc 7.65	45	96½	96½	96½	— ¾
...Svc 7s78	10	99¼	96⅝	99¼	+2⅞
...Svc 6⅞s77	15	79½	79½	79½	—1
...Svc 3s77	4	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
...v 8⅛s91	29	82	80	81¼	— ½
...wst 8s91	56	82	79	80	+1
...cv7½s90	167	86	83	83¾	— ¾
...BoC 7.85s	8	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅞
...SL 4⅞s77f	51	13	12⅛	13	
...SL 4s93f	6	25½	25½	25½	
...Hil 9s75	80	102⅛	101¾	102⅛	+ ½
...Hil 8⅝s	66	106	105⅛	105⅛	— ⅛
...Hil 8⅝s97	29	102¼	102	102¼	+ ¼
...Hil 7⅝s90	59	94⅛	94	94⅛	
...n cv4⅝92	312	42½	40½	42	+1¼
...Finl 8⅛s98	7	102⅛	100⅛	102	+1½
...StG 7⅞s91	18	87⅛	87¼	87⅛	
...as 9⅝s95	11	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	—3
...Gas 9s94	5	106	105	105	—1⅛
...as 8⅝s95	5	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+1⅛
...3 7½sMar	4	96	96	96	+1
...as 4⅝s83	26	79⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1⅞
...as 4⅝s81	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
...as 4⅝s83	9	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—1⅞
...as 3⅝s81	3	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
...as 3⅝s77	7	87⅛	87½	87½	
...ct cv5¼s94	313	31¼	30	31	— ¼
...ct cv4⅝87	113	30	28⅞	29	—1
...OE 9s75	1	102½	102¼	102½	+1⅞
...OE 8s76	52	100½	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
...E 7⅛s80	186	100½	99½	100½	+1
...M 8.20s80	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—5⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ComICr 7⅞s78	5	100	100	100	
ComICr 7⅛s92	3	97	97	97	
ComICr 6⅞s77	11	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ¼
ComSo cv4½s91	17	58	58	58	
ComEd 8⅜s75	85	102¼	101⅛	102	+ ⅛
ComwEd 8s75	50	101	100⅝	100⅝	+ ¼
ComwEd 7⅛76	11	100⅝	99⅝	99⅝	—1
ComwEd 7⅛78	1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	
ComwEd 3s77	5	88½	88½	88½	+1½
Com O cv4¼s92	11	53⅛	52	53⅛	+1¼
CompSc cv6s94	152	36⅛	35	36	
Conn M cv6s96	100	64	62¼	63	
ConEd 9⅝2000	92	105½	104	104	—1⅝
ConEd 8.40s03	171	99⅝	98	99	— ½
ConEd 7.90s01	64	92¾	91½	92	— ¾
ConEd 7.90s02	16	93¼	92	92	—1¼
ConEdis 7¼s03	23	91⅞	90⅛	91⅞	— ⅛
ConEdis 5s87	11	69	69	69	
ConEdis 5s90	5	68	68	68	
ConEdis 4⅝s90	11	65	64	65	+1
ConEdis 4⅝s91	7	63	62⅞	63	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s93	27	62½	62	62½	+ ¾
ConEd 4⅝s92V	6	63	62	63	+1
ConE 4⅞s92W	10	59	59	59	— ⅛
ConEdis 4⅛s86	11	66	64⅝	64⅞	—1⅞
ConEdis 4s88	7	60¼	60¼	60¾	
ConEdis 3⅜s86	8	62	61	61	—2
ConEdis 3⅛s83	30	68	66	66	—2
ConEdis 3⅝s84	1	65½	65½	65½	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	48	61½	60	60	—1½
ConEdis 3¼s81	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ⅛
ConEdis 3s81	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—1⅛
ConEdis 2⅝s82	42	66	65	66	+ ⅛
ConNGas 9s95	14	105	102½	105	+3⅛
ConNG 8¼s94	10	101	100½	100½	— ⅛
ConNG 7⅝s95	5	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+ ⅛
ConNG 4⅝s86	10	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅛
ConPw 8⅜s76	21	103¼	102⅛	102½	— ¾
ConsP 8⅝s2000	8	103	102⅞	103	—1
ConsP 8⅝s2003	85	106	104⅝	105	— ¼
ConsP 8⅛s2001	11	100	98⅛	98½	—2⅞
ConPw 7⅝s99	37	95¾	93⅛	94⅝	— ⅜
ConPw 6⅞s98	18	88⅝	88	88	— ½
ConPw 6⅝s98	50	86⅛	84½	86⅛	+1⅛
ConPw 5⅞s96	75	78	77¼	77⅞	
ConPw 4⅝s90	3	67¼	67⅛	67⅛	—1¼
ConPw 2⅞s75	2	92¼	92¼	92¼	
ConAir cv3½s92	233	40	37	38½	+2
ContlRlt 7⅛s79	20	96	96	96	
ContInv cv9s90	17	122	121	122	+ ½
Cont Inv 9s85	7	80	79⅝	80	w82⅞
ContOil 4½s91	2	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ⅜
ContOil 3s84	13	65	65	65	
Cont Tel 9⅛s75	60	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝	+ ⅛
ContDat 6⅛s87	14	80½	77⅝	77⅝	—3¼
CoopL cv7⅛91	69	65⅝	63½	64	—1⅝
CoopL cv4⅝92	61	40½	38⅝	39⅝	—1⅞
CopwStl cv5s79	8	91	91	91	+ ¼
Corn Pd 5⅝s92	25	83	82¾	82¾	— ½
CousinM 6.50s	44	81	74	79¾	+2¾
Crane Co 7s93	20	74½	74	74	— ½
Crane Co 7s94	63	71	74	74½	+ ⅜
Crane cv5s93	16	79¾	77	79¾	+2¾
CredFin 9⅝s75	19	101	100½	100½	— ½
CrocN cv5⅝96	89	77	76	76½	+ ⅛
Crucible 6⅝s92	5	83½	83½	83½	
Dertin cv4⅝s87	101	98⅝	97½	98	+1
Dayco cv6⅛96	50	71	70	70	
Dayco cv6s94	4	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ¼
DayHud 9⅝s95	6	105⅛	105	105	
DayIP 8⅝s2001	20	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
DeereCo 4½s83	12	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
DeereCo 3⅛s77	3	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	—8⅛
DeereCr 8⅝s75	16	101⅝	100½	100⅝	—1¼
viDelLW 5s93f	3	17	15½	16½	—1½
viDLW 4⅝s86f	8	7⅛	7½	7½	— ½
viDLW 4s-6s42f	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+4⅝
DelMo cv5¼94	20	70	68⅝	7	+2
Det Edis 9.15s	80	108	108	108	+ ½
Det Edis 9s99	24	107	105⅝	107	
DetEdis 8.15s	17	102½	100	102½	+1½
DetEdis 8⅜s01	28	101	99½	100¼	— ½
DetEdis 7½s03	16	94⅝	93¾	94⅝	+ ½
DetEdis 7⅝s01	7	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	+ ⅛
DetEdis 7s76	8	98	98	98	—3
DetEd 6.40s98	30	83	83	83	+ ½
DetEdis 6s96	5	80	80	80	—1
DetEd 2⅝s84	9	60½	60⅛	63⅛	— ⅛
DetEd 2⅝s82	2	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
DiGior cv5¼93	15	72	69⅛	69½	
Dillngh cv5½94	77	58¼	57	58¼	+1¼
Divrin 9⅝s91	50	60	59	59	—1
Divrin cv5⅝93	7	45	44	44½	+ ½
Dow 8.90s2000	5	107⅝	106¾	107¾	+2½
DowCh 7.75s99	3	99⅛	99	99	— ½
DPF cv5⅝s87	99	48	47¼	47½	+ ½
Dresser 9⅝s95	4	107⅝	107⅞	107⅞	+3
DukePw 8⅝s03	447	98⅝	98¼	99⅛	— ½
DukePw 7⅝s01	1	93	93	93	+1
DukePw 7⅜s02	5	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	+ ⅛
DukeP 6.85s78	26	95	94⅝	95	
DuqLt 8⅜s2000	35	106	103	103	—2
DuqsnLt 3½s85	1	64½	64½	64½	—5
DuqsnLt 3⅜s83	7	70½	70½	70½	+5⅜
Duplan cv5½94	107	42½	40	40	— ¾
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
East A cv4¼93	292	41¼	40½	41	+1
EngIhd cv5⅛97	97	70⅝	73	70⅛	— ⅛
ElPaso cv6s93	152	73	71⅛	72¾	+1⅛
DuqsnLt 2⅜s77	2	85⅛	84⅛	85⅛	+ ⅜
East AL cv6s92	448	39⅞	38	38⅞	— ¼
viErie 4⅝s15f	28	30	26½	30	+3¾
ElPaso cv6⅞s95	107	100⅝	99¼	100	— ¼
EG&G cv3½87	11	65	64½	65	+1
EquitL cv5⅝90	34	83	76	76	—9
viErie 3⅛s90f	187	15⅝	12½	15⅛	+1¼
viErie 5s2020f	94	7⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ½
viErie 3⅛s2000f	191	15	12⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Exxon 6⅝s98	43	88⅞	87	87⅝	+ ⅛
Exxon 6s97	97	83½	82⅝	83	
Esterl cv5⅝96	53	58	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
EssexInt 9⅝75	14	100⅝	100½	100½	— ⅛
Essex cv5⅝s96	194	70½	69	73½	—5⅝
Extendr cv6s89	16	59¼	58	57½	— ½
EvanP cv6¼94	107	74½	70¾	74	— ½
Fairch cv4⅝s92	106	33	35	25	—1¾
FamFin 5s80	10	79⅛	78½	73½	— ⅛
FamFin 4⅝s90	6	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅜
Farah cv5s94		98	41	40	41
Fedders cv5s96	62	59	56½	58½	+2
FdNMt cv4⅝96	728	92½	90½	92	+1
FdPac cv5½87	130	99	96	98½	+3¼
FerroCp 5⅞s92	40	74	73	74	+1¾
Fibrbd cv5⅝98	243	85½	84½	84¾	—1½
FstMt 9s75-78	78	100⅝	99	99	—2
FstMtge 8¼s77	6	97⅝	97½	97½	
FstNCCp 6⅞s79	65	94½	94⅝	94½	—1
FstNCCp 6⅝s79	74	94⅝	90½	90½	— ½
FstUnR cv7s91	1	80	80	80	+ ½
FstWisc 8⅝s96	32	101	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅞
FishFd cv6½s94	49	80¼	79½	80	+1
FlaECst 5s2001	68	66⅛	65	65	—1
FlaPLt 8⅝s75	46	100½	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
FlaPwLt 8⅛s80	8	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	
FMC cv4⅝s92	99	65½	65	65½	— ¼
FoodFair 4s79	16	77	77	77	— ⅛
Ford Mt 8⅛s84	84	99 25-32	99 21-32	99¾	—1-32
Ford Mt 8⅛s80	6	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	44	100½	97⅞	100	— ½
FordCrd 8⅛s95	30	102	101⅛	102	— ½
FordCrd 8⅛s91	32	100⅛	100	100	+1½
FordCrd 8⅝s76	96	102½	100⅝	102½	+ ½
FordCrd 7½s91	4	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ½
FordCrd 7s80	5	98	98	98	
FordCrd 6⅞s78	9	98	96	96	—1
FordCr cv4⅝98	849	72	70½	70¾	— ¼
FordCr cv4⅝86	43	69¼	64⅝	66	
FoMcK cv6s94	67	70	68¼	70	+1
Fruehauf 6s87	5	76½	76½	76½	— ⅛
Fruehf cv5⅛s94	197	62½	68	62½	+1¼
FruehFin 8.70s	62	100⅝	99	99¾	+ ¼
FruehFin 7.50s	8	97	97	97	—4½
Fuqua 9½s98	112	88	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅛
GACCp cv5⅝s94	262	27	23½	24	—3⅛
GAC PCr 12s75	217	68	65	67½	— ½
GAC PCr 11s87	289	58⅝	53	55⅝	—3⅛
GAC Fin 10⅛s	882	97½	95⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
GAC Fin 8½74	756	96⅝	91⅝	96⅞	+1⅞
GAccept 4⅝s85	51	65½	65	65⅛	+ ⅜
GenCig 5⅛s87	9	73½	73½	73½	
GenElec 7⅛s96	60	100	99	99½	
GenElec 6⅞s79	85	95⅞	95¼	95¼	
GenEl 5.30s92	73	80½	80	80	— ½
GenElec 3⅛s76	10	92	92	92	+ ½
GnElCr 8⅛s76	20	102	102	102	
GnElCr 7⅛s78	20	99½	99½	99½	+1
GenElCr 7s79	31	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+ ⅜
GenFds 8⅝s90	73	107⅛	106⅛	106⅛	—1⅛
GenFds 8⅝s75	22	103	103⅛	103	+1
GenHost 6s20f	6	67	65¼	65¼	—1⅛
GenInst cv5s92	125	56¼	54⅝	56	+ ¼
GenMill 8⅞95	5	106½	106½	105½	
GMotAc 8⅝s77	63	104	102½	104	+ ¾
GnMotAcc 8s93	69	102	101	101½	— ¼
GMotA 7.85s98	35	100⅛	99⅛	99⅞	
GMotAc 7⅝s94	64	99½	98½	99	— ¼
GMotAc 7⅝s95	37	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	— ⅜
GMot Ac7⅛s90	20	92⅝	92⅝	90⅝	—7⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s92	60	90½	92½	90½	+ ⅞
GMotAc 6⅝s88	48	87	85½	85	—1½
GnMotAcc 5s77	80	92⅝	90⅝	91⅝	— ⅝
GnMotAcc 5s80	53	86½	86	86½	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s81	39	85¼	85	85⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	22	75	75	75	—1¼
GMotAc 4⅝s87	39	81¼	80⅝	81¼	+ ⅜
GMotAc 4⅝s88	39	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
GMotAc 4⅝s85	40	75⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	38	85½	84½	84½	—2
GMotAc 3⅝s75	27	94	93¼	93¼	
GMotCp 3⅛s79	31	80⅝	80	81	+ ⅛
GenPU 10⅛s74	149	100¾	100 17-32	100¾	+ ⅛
GenPU 10⅛s80	11	108⅛	107	108⅛	+2
GTCal 9⅝s2000	30	102⅝	100⅛	100⅛	—2
GenTel cv4⅝s77	2	145	145	145	—17
GenT El 9⅛s95	65	109⅛	108⅛	109	— ½
GenT El 8⅝s76	104	108⅛	102½	103	+ ¼
GenT El 6⅝s91	62	84⅛	84	84	— ½
GnTlEl cv6⅛s96	380	89⅝	86⅛	87	—1
GnTlEl cv5s92	218	72	70	70½	
GenTel cv4s90	109	63¼	62¼	62½	— ¼
Genesco 9⅝s76	20	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	
GaPac cv5¼s94	89	101⅝	100	101	— ½
GaPac cv5¼s96	228	85½	84	85⅛	— ¼
GaPow 8⅞2000	60	104½	100½	103	
GaPow 8⅛s2003	18	98	97	97	—3¼
GaPow 7⅝s2003	10	99	99	99	+4
GaPow 7⅝s2001	10	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ¼
GiddL cv4⅝s87	5	54½	54½	54½	
Godrch 8⅛s94	5	99	99	99	
GordnJ cv5s88	36	67⅝	67	67⅝	+ ⅜
Grace cv6⅛s96	143	92½	90	92	+2
Grace cv4⅛s90	83	61½	60	61	+1
Granit cv4⅝s94	29	63½	63⅛	65⅛	+ ¼
Grant cv4⅝96	209	45	43½	43⅝	+1⅝
GtAMtg 8.75s93	4	98¼	98¼	98¼	
GtNoN cv4⅝s11	44	80½	77½	80½	+3
GtNoRy 4⅝76	5	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	
GNRy 3⅛s90N	10	52	51⅝	51⅞	—1⅛
GtWstUnit 6s87	6	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
Grayh cv6⅛s90	234	86	85	85⅛	— ⅜
Grolier 9⅛s90	5	100⅝	100½	100½	— ⅛
Grolier cv4⅝s87	46	49½	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅛
Grum cv4⅝s92	192	46	44	44	— ⅝
GulfMO 5s05A	7	50⅛	50½	50½	—3½
GulfMO 5s56f	8	50	49	50	
GulfMO 4s44B	4	40	40	40	+ ½
GulfOil 8⅛s95	2	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
GlfRes cv4⅝s90	85	86	82	85¾	+3¾
GlfStUt 2⅝s76	25	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+ ⅝
GulfWn 7s03A	80	65¼	63½	65⅛	+ ⅛
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	303	64⅝	63⅝	64⅛	+
Gulf Wind 6s87	4	64	64	64	
GulfWind 6s88	31	64	63	64	
GlfWn cv5½93	100	65	60⅝	64	+2½
GlfWn cv5½87	103	70	65	70	+2½
GlfWn cv5½87A	15	69	63	69	+1
HamPa cv6s94	48	68⅛	67	67½	+ ¾
HawaiiEl 9s74	12	101	101	101	+ ½
HellerW 9⅛s99	55	106⅞	105	105⅛	—1⅛
HellerW 7⅝s80	38	100½	100¼	100½	+ ¼
HellerW 7⅛s93	8	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—2⅛
HelmrP cv5s87	55	235	225	232	+8

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Haubin cv4⅝97	99	89	87½	88	+ ½
HlltnH cv5½85	42	57⅝	57½	53	—1⅞
HoernW cv5s94	100	102	95½	102	+6
Holidinn 9½xw	5	103	103	103	
HonywFIn 7s78	45	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	— ¼
HostInt cv5¼94	27	55⅛	54¼	54½	—1½
HouseFin 9s76	25	103⅝	100⅝	102⅛	+ ⅛
HousFin 8⅝s75	34	102	100½	100½	— ½
HousFin 7⅛s95	5	96	96	96	+ ¾
HousFin 4⅝s81	16	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅛
HousLl cv5⅛s85	70	87½	85	87	—1½
Howmt cv5⅝s92	4	59	57½	59	+2
IllBell 7⅝s2006	1	97	97	97	— ½
IllBellTel 3s78	3	82½	81½	81½	—1
IllCen 3⅝s74C	1	96 1-32	96 1-32	96 1-32	+2 17-32
Ill Cen 3⅝s84F	4	70	70	70	—2
Ill Cen 3⅝s89H	10	60	60	60	+1⅝
InHead cv5¼s93	220	66½	60½	64½	+2½
IndBellT 8⅛s	8	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
IndMich 8s74	5	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
IndMich 6⅝s78	31	95½	94⅝	95½	+2¼
IndstNtl 8⅛s96	2	102	102	102	+2
IndNatl 7.40s81	2	100	100	100	
InlandSt 4⅝s87	6	73	70⅛	70½	— ½
InlandSt 3⅛s81	4	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	—7⅛
IntHarv 8⅞s75	6	105½	105½	105½	
IntHar 4.80s91	40	69⅛	69½	69⅝	
IntHarv 4⅝s88	12	71⅛	71½	71½	
IntHarC 8⅝s75	37	101¾	101	101¼	+ ¼
IntHarC 4⅝s81	10	81⅛	80¼	81⅛	+ ¼
IntMin cv4s91	67	83⅞	77	80	+3⅛
IntPap cv4¼96	77	68⅛	68	68	—2
IntSilv cv5s93	64	54	52⅛	53	+1
IntTT 8.60s95	2	103	103	103	+1⅛
IntTT 8.30s76	55	100⅞	100½	100½	+ ¼
IntTT 4.90s87	10	75	75	75	
InterStrcv4s92	160	13⅛	12	12	
IpcoH cv5½89	27	53⅛	49	53½	+3½
ITT Bks 9⅛s85	20	108	107⅛	108	+ ½
JimWalt 8s98	11	84½	84½	84½	
JimW cv5⅛s96	8	75	74⅛	75	+ ⅛
JoneLau 9⅝s95	10	104	104	104	+1
JoneLau 6⅝s94	8	72⅛	72	72⅛	+1⅛
KaneMil 9⅛s90	37	92	91	92	—1
KeystStl 7⅛s90	2	88	88	88	+ ¼
KimbCl 5⅞s91	2	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
Kroger 9s95	1	102	102	102	+1
Kroger 8⅝s75	12	102	101	102	+1⅛
Kroger 8.7s95	25	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1⅛
viLVHT 5s84f	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+2¼
viLehVa 4⅛s74f	6	16¼	16¼	16¼	
viLehV 5sC00f	9	7	7	7	+ ⅛
viLehV 5sF03f	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
viLhV 4½sB03f	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
viLeV 4½sEC3f	12	6	4⅛	6	+1⅛
viLehV 4sD03f	69	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
viLehVT 5s7?f	10	25¼	25¼	25¼	+1
LibMcN cv5s89	22	58¼	57½	57½	— ¾
LiggMyer 6s92	40	83	82½	83	
LincFtBk 8⅛s96	8	100	100	100	
Litton 8⅝s76	85	98½	97	98¼	+1¼
Litton cv3½s87	42	45	44	44	
Lockhd 4⅝s76	1	82	82	82	—1⅝
Lockh cv4⅛s92	640	26½	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Loews 6⅞s93	491	70⅝	70⅛	71½	— ½
LomN cv5½90	210	64	62	62½	— ½
Lone SG 9⅝s75	20	108	105	107	+4
LoneS Ind 8s97	1	96½	96½	96½	
LonSin cv5⅛93	42	75½	73	75½	+2½
LongILt 8⅛s75	10	101	101	101	+ ⅛
Lorillrd 3⅝s78	10	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	
LouGE 7⅛s02	1	96½	96½	96½	+4½
LTV Cp 7½s77	250	101	95	99½	+4
LTV Cp 5⅝s76	5	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	
LTV Kp 5s88	363	45⅛	44½	45⅛	— ⅞
LykY 7½s94old	318	63⅝	55½	62⅛	+6½
Lyk 7½s94new	68	60⅞	57½	60⅞	+3⅛
MackF 8½s77	10	100	100	100	
Macke cv4⅞s92	29	50⅛	47½	47⅝	—3
Macmill cv4s92	47	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Macy cv5s92	106	69	63	69	+1
Macy cv4¼s90	5	79⅛	79½	79½	
MadSq cv5¼87	46	56	54⅛	55½	—2⅝
MaineC 5⅛s78	10	67	67	67	+ ⅝
MoYnkP 9.10s	6	103⅝	103½	103½	
MeYnkP 8⅛s	12	103	103	100	—3⅛
MAPCO 11s73	39	105	104	104	—1
MarO 8⅝s2000	1	103	103	103	
Marcor 6⅛s93	59	83	82⅝	83	
Marcor cv5s96	80	73	71½	72½	+ ½
MgrtM cv6s94	68	74¼	74	74¼	— ¼
MarMAI 9⅝s95	10	100	100	100	
MdCup cv5⅛s84	85	65	63	63⅛	+ ⅜
Mass El 8¼s75	10	102½	102½	102½	
MassM cv6¼91	92	63	61	61⅛	— ¼
MayDStCr 9s89	18	103	102	103	+ ½
McCror 7⅛s97	132	61	60	60¼	— ⅛
MayDCr 8⅝s76	38	103	102¾	103	+1⅛
McCror 7½s94	97	61	60	61	+ ½
McCro 7⅝s94n	27	61⅝	57½	61	+1½
McCro cv5⅛92	1	76	76	76	—1
McCror 5⅞s76	1	86	86	86	+ ½
McCrory 5s81	11	65½	65	65	—1
McDer cv4⅝97	155	142	138	141	+8
McDD cv4⅝91	116	67	66⅛	66½	
McGrEd 7⅛s96	19	93	92⅝	92⅝	—3⅛
McGHl cv3⅝92	40	56½	55⅝	56⅛	
MelvS cv4⅝96	5	68⅛	68¼	68⅛	+3⅝
MGM 9s92	57	76⅛	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅛
MGM cv5s93	123	45	37	44	+8
MGIC 8⅝s88	17	97	96⅝	96⅞	— ⅝
MGIC cv5s93	214	70½	63½	69½	+5⅞
MichB 7⅝s2011	56	98	96½	98	
Mich Cn 4⅝s79f	1	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
MichCGs 8⅛s98	5	98	98	98	— ¼
MidldMtg 8s80	11	93½	92½	93½	— ½
MilLab cv5¼s94	63	74½	70	71	+1¼
MissRiv 9⅝s90	17	107	105¼	107	
MKT Inc5½33f	40	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
MoKanT 4s90	5	37	37	37	+2⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	207	51½	50½	50½	
MoP 4⅝s2020f	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—1⅞
MoP 4⅝s2030f	16	50½	45⅞	53½	+ ⅜
MoPac 4⅝s90	37	58	57⅛	57⅛	
MoPa 4⅝s2005	55	51½	50⅝	51½	+ ¾
Mobil Oil 7⅝s	10	97	97	97	— ¼
MohkD cv5½94	191	30	28	28	—1
viMohkM 4s91	3	23	23	23	
Monrm 10⅛s	45	98	96¾	98	+1¼
Monon 6s2007f	63	56	54	56	+2
Monsanto 9⅛s	22	105¾	104½	106½	—1⅛
MonIPw 8⅛s74	19	100	99¾	100	+ ¼
MonIWd 4⅞s90	1	72½	72½	72½	— ½
MrWdCr 9¼s90	12	105⅛	105	105¼	+ ¾

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
MlWdCr 9s87	22	104	101¼	103⅝	+2⅝
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	28	94	94	94	+1½
MtWdCr 6⅞s87	5	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ⅝
MtWdCr 4⅝s80	34	83	83	83	
MlWeCr 4⅝s81	15	81	80	81	
MonyM cv7s90	44	78	77½	78	+ ¼
Morgn cv4⅝98	412	99½	96	99¼	+3¼
viMoE 3½s2000f	45	17½	16¼	17⅝	+1⅛
MorNor 8⅞s95	7	104½	104½	104½	
MtSt TT 9s2000	60	108⅝	108	108	+ ⅝
MtSt TT 7⅝s13	2	96⅝	96¾	96¾	—1⅛
MtStTT 7⅝s	23	95⅛	94	95	+ ⅛
MtStTT 6⅝s77	7	95⅛	95⅝	95⅝	—1⅛
MtSt TT 2⅝s86	6	57⅝	53½	58½	+ ½
MSL cv4⅞s84	5	70	70	70	
Nabisco 7⅝s91	17	100	99	99	—1
Nabisco 7⅝s03	41	101	99	100	—1⅛
NatBisc 4⅝s87	5	73⅞	73⅛	73⅛	—1⅝
Nat Can 8⅝s96	5	101½	101½	101½	— ⅛
NatCan cv5s93	14	62½	62	62½	+ ½
NCashR cv6s95	165	85	82	84¼	+1⅜
Nat Cash 5.60s	20	78½	78½	78½	
NCtyL cv5⅝88	3	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅛
Nat Dist 5s93	9	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅛
NDist cv4½92	83	63⅛	61	62¼	— ¼
NFuclG 8⅝s75	15	100	100	100	
NHom cv4⅝s96	124	29⅛	26⅛	26½	—1
NatInd cv5⅛88	73	51⅝	49½	51	+2⅛
Nat Steel 8s95	25	102	101	101¾	— ¾
NatSteel 3⅛s82	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	+ ¾
NatriGas 6⅝77	10	92¾	92¾	92¾	—1¼
NCNB 8.45s95	50	102⅛	102	102	
NEraPw 7s76	2	96	96	96	—1¼
NEngTT 8⅝s	60	105⅛	104	105⅛	+ ⅛
NEngTel 8.20s	10	101	101	101	— ⅝
NEngTT 8s03	145	101¼	99½	100¼	+ ½
NEngTT 7⅝07	25	94⅝	94	94	— ¾
NEngTT 6⅝77	65	95½	94	95½	+ ½
NEngTT 3s82	3	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+ ⅛
Newhall cv6s95	104	70	68½	68½	— ⅞
NJ BellT 9.35s	114	111	108⅝	111	+1¼
NJ Bell 7⅝s13	21	98½	98	98½	+ ½
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	9	92⅛	92	92	
NJ Bell 3⅛s88	4	59	57½	57½	—2⅛
viNYCen 6s92f	37	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1
viNYCen 6s97f	9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—2⅛
viNYC 5s2013f	320	8⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+1⅛
viNYC 5s2013r	5	6½	6½	6½	
viNYC 4⅝s2013f	254	8	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
viNY 4½s2013r	16	7	6⅞	7	
viNYCen 4s98f	188	8	6⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
viNYCH 3⅛s97f	23	28	23½	28	+3
viNYCH 3⅛s97r	1	22½	22½	22½	
viNYCL 3⅝s98r	5	9½	9½	9½	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
viNYMC 3⅛s98f	22	16½	15½	16	+
viNYM 3s78r	18	15⅝	15½	15½	
viNYLW 4½s73f	20	13	11½	12⅛	— ⅛
viNYLW 4s73f	32	12	11⅝	11½	+ ¼
viNYNH 4⅝s22f	77	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅝
viNYNH 4s57f	182	8½	7⅛	7½	— ½
NYS EG 8⅝s75	11	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ⅛
NYTel 9⅛s2010	50	110⅛	108⅝	109	—2⅛
NYTel 8.30s12	55	103	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
NYTel 8s2008	227	100⅝	99½	100	—1½
NYTel 7⅝s2006	15	97	96⅛	97	—3
NYTel 7⅝s2011	57	93⅝	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
NYTel 4⅝s91	9	69⅝	68	68	— ½
NYTel 4⅝s93	20	67⅝	62⅝	62⅝	+ ⅜
NYTel 3⅛s96	5	53	53	53	
NiagMP 3⅛s83	5	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+2½
NorW 4.85s2015	25	55	55	55	—1½
Norfk&Wn 4s96	2	55	55	55	
NorlnMus 9s88	14	92½	90	90	— ½
NoAMtg 5⅛s79	5	79⅛	79½	79½	—1½
NorAPh cv4s92	47	56	54⅛	54⅛	—1⅛
Nor Cen 5s74f	1	27	27	27	—1
NorNG 8⅛s76	42	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
NorNG 9⅝s93	88	106⅛	105	106⅛	+1⅛
NorNG 8⅛s74	34	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
Nor N G 4⅝s92	5	92½	92½	92½	
NorNG 4⅝s81	1	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅝
NorNG 4⅝s85	5	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
NorPac 4s97	11	57	56	56	+2
NorPac 3s2047	57	35⅞	36	35⅛	+ ¼
NoQac 3s2047r	20	37	37	37	
NorStaP 8⅝s74	10	100½	100⅝	100½	
NorStaP 4⅝s92	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+ ⅛
NorStaP 3⅝s82	2	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	—2⅝
NorStaP 3⅛s84	2	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
Northp cv4⅝87	23	62½	61	62½	+2½
NwstInd 7⅝s94	22	82	81	82	+1
NwnBell 7⅝s	15	99	98⅛	99	
Nw Bl 7½s2005	3	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
NwnBell 6⅛s79	2	94	94	94	
NwnMu cv6s91	4	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅞
Norton Co 9s95	1	105	105	105	
NortSim 6s98	11	73	70	73	+3
Oakind cv4⅝s87	30	54	53	53	—1
OccIdP cv7½96	475	79⅛	77½	77½	—1
Ogden cv5s93	63	59	55⅛	57	—1
OhBellT 7⅝s93	245	99¼	98½	99⅛	
OhBellT 7⅛s11	14	94⅛	94	94	—1¼
OhBe llT6⅝s78	7	94⅛	93½	94⅛	+1¼
Ohio Edis 3s74	10	96⅛	96½	96½	
Ohio Ed 2⅝s75	5	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ½
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	5	99	99	99	
Okla G 3⅝s83	7	62	62	62	
Oneida cv5½s83	1	65	65	65	
OlisEl cv6⅛s95	53	95⅝	94¼	95⅝	+1⅝
Outb M 7⅝s96	1	93	93	93	—2
Outlet cv5⅛s85	6	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ¼
Owenll cv4⅝02	73	73½	72¼	72¼	
PacGE 8⅝s02	43	105½	104⅛	105	— ½
PacGE 7⅝s05	21	98½	98	98⅛	+1⅛
PacGE 7⅝s03	45	95⅞	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
PacGE 8s03	57	100⅛	99½	100	
Pac G&E 5s89	35	74⅛	73⅛	74⅛	+ ⅜
Pac GE 4⅝s92	12	67¼	67	67	—2⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s93	23	70¼	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
PGE 4⅝s96 JJ	15	65⅝	64½	64½	—1⅛
PGE 4⅝s76KK	10	66	66	66	
Pac GE 3⅝s78	18	83⅝	82⅛	83⅝	— ⅜
PGE 3⅛s84 W	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
Pac G&E 3s74	142	98⅝	97 5-16	97 5-16	+ ½
Pac G&E 3s77	2	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	+ ⅜
Pac G&E 3s79	22	77¾	77	77	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s83	10	66	66	66	—3¼
PacGTran 8s90	6	98	98	98	— ⅞
Pac GE 2⅝s81	3	69¼	69¼	69¼	+ ⅝
PacNwTel 8⅝s	27	103⅝	103	103⅝	+ ⅛
PacNwTel 7s79	30	97	96¼	96¼	— ¾
Pac SwA 6s87	33	72¾	72	72¾	+ ⅝
PacT&T 9⅛s	165	108	106	108	
PacT&T 8⅝s	62	106	105⅛	106	+ ½
Pac T&T 8.65s	13	105	104½	105	
Pac T&T 7.80s	61	98	96	96	—2⅞
PacT&T 7⅝s09	39	96½	95	95⅞	+1⅛
PacT&T 7⅛s89	92	100½	100	100	— ½
PacT&T 7⅛s08	48	91	90¼	90⅛	—3
PacT&T 6⅝s79	35	96	95½	95⅛	—1
PacT&T 3⅛s78	3	83	83	83	— ¾
PacT&T 3⅛s83	3	68⅛	68	68	— ¾
PacT&T 3⅛s87	4	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	—1⅛
PacT&T 2⅝s85	10	61⅛	59⅝	59⅝	—2⅛
PacT&T 2⅝s85	29	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	
PAA 11⅛s86	154	95⅛	93	93	—1
PAA 11⅛s86	239	94	92⅝	93	—1
PAA cv7⅛s98	451	67	65	65	—1½
QAA cv 5⅛s89	613	37½	36½	37½	+1
PAA cv 4⅞s79	17	95	70	71	—29
PAA cv 4⅝s84	58	54⅛	53	53	—2
PAA cv 4⅝s86	518	34	33	33¾	+ ¼
Paprct cv5⅛94	2	62	62	62	
Park H cv4s92	37	57⅝	56	57	+1½
viPennC 6⅛s93f	2	53½	53½	53½	— ½
PennDx cv5s92	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
Penney 8⅝s75	25	108⅛	107½	107½	+1
PennyF 7⅝s91	10	97	97	97	—1
Penney 5⅝s87	40	75½	74⅛	75½	+2½
PennCo cv9s94	105	100⅛	93	100	+5
Pen PwLt 3s75	15	92	91¾	91¾	
viPa RR 4⅛s81f	95	15	13⅝	14⅛	+1
viPa RR 4⅝s84f	14	15½	14¼	15½	+1¼
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	8	14	14	14	
Pennzoil 9⅛s76	56	100⅛	100	100⅛	
Pennzoil 8⅝s95	5	96½	96½	96½	—3½
Pennzoil 7⅝s88	6	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+ ⅛
Pennzoil 7⅛s83	23	90	90	90	
Pennzl cv5¼96	81	85½	81⅝	85	+4
Pepsi cv4⅝96	55	120¼	117½	120	+3
Pfizer cv4s97	115	104	103	103	— ½
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	10	101	101	101	
Phila El 9s95	10	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅛
Phila El 8⅝s76	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+2⅝
Phila El 8⅛s95	74	103	100	100	—2⅝
Phila El 8s75	55	103⅞	102¼	100⅞	+ ¾
PhilaEl 7⅝s99	5	95	95	95	
PhilEl 7⅛s2001	15	92¼	92¼	92¼	—1¼
Phila El 6⅝s93	10	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
Phila El 6⅝s97	54	83	79½	79½	— ⅛
Phila El 4⅝s94	5	65	65	65	—1
Phila El 4⅝s86	10	70	70	70	
Phila El 3⅛s85	9	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
Phila El 2⅝s74	51	96⅛	95⅛	96⅛	+1¼
PhilMor 6⅝s93	12	90½	87½	87½	—1½
Philip In 10s77	22	95	95	95	
PhilIP 7⅝s2001	25	97⅛	97½	97½	—1⅛
PhilVH cv5¼94	25	58⅛	58	58	— ¼
Pillsby cv4⅝89	31	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
PCC&SL 5s75f	1	20	20	20	
Pittston cv4s97	105	53½	51½	51½	—1⅛
PotEl 9⅛s2005	30	107⅛	107½	107⅛	+ ⅝
ProctG 7s2002	9	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
PubSEG 5s95	47	105	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
PubSEG 4⅝s77	8	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
PubSIn 7⅝s2001	3	93	93	93	—5

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
PuerRTel 7.40s	5	92	92	92	
Pullman 5⅛s97	10	81	80½	80⅛	—1⅝
Pullm Tr 10s85	9	109⅝	109	109⅝	+1⅛
PullmTr 8⅝s85	29	103	103	103	
Purex cv4⅛s74	32	62⅛	62⅛	62½	
RCA 9⅝s90	2	109	109	109	+ ½
RCA 9s75	55	102¼	101⅝	101½	—1⅛
RCA cv 4⅝s92	207	68⅛	68⅛	68½	+ ¼
Ramad cv6s95	53	107	105	106	+1
Ramad cv5s96	77	59	57	58	+1
RapAm 7⅝s95	75	70⅛	68	70	—1
RapAm69 7s94	103	56⅛	55½	55⅝	— ¼
RapAm72 7s74	137	56⅛	55	55⅛	— ¼
RapidAm 6s88	659	52⅛	51⅛	52	+ ⅞
Ray M 10⅝s75	28	102½	101¼	102	
viResds 3⅛s91	103	23	19⅞	23	+3⅛
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	31	142⅛	139	139	+ ½
Reeves cv4s91	33	60⅛	59⅞	60½	— ½
ReliaGp 7⅝s98	372	77¼	74	74	—2
RepMt cv7⅛90	5	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	+ ⅛
Rep Stl 8.90s95	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	—3⅛
Rever cv5⅛s92	109	53	50¼	52½	+2¼
RevM cv4⅛s91	60	58	56¼	56½	—1½
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	45	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+ ⅜
Reyn Tob 7s99	5	90⅛	90⅛	90½	— ⅛
RochT cv4⅝34	34	85⅛	83⅝	85¼	+4¼
Rockint 7.3s77	3	97⅝	97⅝	97⅛	— ⅛
Rockint 5⅛s91	35	70⅛	70	70	— ⅛
Rockin cv4⅞s87	76	63⅛	63	63	—1
Rockin cv4⅛91	91	64	63¼	63⅛	+ ¼
Rohr cv 5⅛s85	10	83	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
RyderS 11⅛s90	35	114⅛	113½	114½	— ⅛
Safeco 7s78	12	95	95	95	— ½
SLSF 5s2036f	10	53	53	53	+2
StL Sw 1st4s89	1	63	63	63	
StReg cv4⅞s97	72	112	108	111	+3½
Sanders cv5s92	40	48	46	48	+2
SaFeIn cv6¼98	464	109	99¾	109	+7½
Schlitz 7.20s93	2	93¼	93¼	93¼	
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	9	101½	100⅝	101½	+1¼
SCM Cp 5⅝s87	5	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
SCM cv 5⅛s88	123	60½	59	59⅛	—1⅝
SbdCslL 8.35s	11	100	100	100	—1½
Sears R 8⅝s76	20	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—1¼
Sears R 6⅛s93	9	91	91	91	+2
Sears R 4⅝s83	107	83⅝	82⅛	82⅛	+ ⅛
SearsR Ac 5s82	30	84	83⅛	84	+ ⅛
SearsAc 4⅞s77	7	89¼	89¼	89¼	—1½
SeatrnL cv6s94	174	25	23	23	—1
ShellO 8⅛s2000	50	108	104⅝	108	+3⅛
ShellO 7⅛s2002	1	95	95	95	— ⅛
ShellOil 5.30s02	5	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—1⅛
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	4	77	76⅛	77	
SherW cv6⅛s95	25	87	85⅛	87	+1
Signal 8.85s94	17	101⅝	103⅝	101⅝	+ ⅜
Sinclair 4.60s88	1	75⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+1⅛
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	22	170	161½	166	+2½
Singer 8⅛s76	73	101⅛	102⅛	101¼	
Skil Cp cv5s92	34	55⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅜
Socony 4⅝s93	6	66⅛	66¼	66⅛	
Soccny 2⅝s76	35	89⅝	89	89	+1
Sol B cv4⅛s97	16	73⅛	27	73⅛	—1⅛
SoCenBl 8⅛s04	10	102½	102½	102½	
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	12	102½	102¼	102½	
SoCenBl 7⅝s12	20	93½	93	93	
SoesBk cv4⅛97	36	90	88	88	—5½
SoBell TT 9.05s	74	109	106⅛	107⅛	—1⅛
SoBellT 7⅝s13	50	97	95½	95½	—1⅝
SoBellTel 7.6s	35	96½	95⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
SoBell 7⅛s2010	35	92½	91½	91½	—3¼
SoBellTel 7s78	23	99½	99⅛	99⅛	—1⅛
So BellT 2⅝s85	5	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	— ⅛
SoCalE cv3⅝80	22	76	75½	75½	
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	2	106	106	106	—2
SoIndRy 2⅝s94	5	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
SoNGas 9⅛s76	23	103	103	103	
SoNGas 6⅞s79	5	95½	95½	95½	
SoNEngT 8⅛s	17	100¼	100	100¼	+1⅛
SoPac 5¼s93	9	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
SoPac 4⅝s81	37	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	
S PacOr 4⅝s77	3	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
SoPac 2⅞s86	10	61	61	61	+ ⅞
SoPac 2⅝s96	6	41⅛	41¼	41⅛	
SouthRy 5s94	20	69½	69	69½	+1⅝
Sw BelTel 8⅝s	42	106⅛	106	106⅛	— ⅛
SwBellT 7⅝s	28	98½	97½	98½	+ ⅛
SwBellT 7⅛s13	55	95⅞	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
SwBellT 6⅞s	75	89	87	88	—1
SwBellT 2⅝s85	5	62	62	62	+1⅛
Spiegel 5⅛s83	27	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—1⅞
Sprag cv4⅛92	149	56½	53½	55	+1
StdOllCal 7s96	59	93¼	92⅞	93⅛	— ⅞
St O Cal 5⅝s92	64	82½	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
St O Cal 4⅝s83	7	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	5	85½	85½	85½	— ½
Std OilInd 6s98	47	82¼	81	81⅝	— ⅞
StOilInd cv5s96	435	145½	142	145	+3
Std O In 4⅝s83	13	80½	80½	80⅛	+ ⅛
Std O In 3⅛s82	2	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
StdO NJ 2⅝s74	5	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
StOOh 8⅛s2000	28	106⅛	105½	106½	+ ⅝
StOilOh 7.60s99	6	95¼	95¼	95¼	
St OilOh 4⅛s82	72	81½	81⅛	81⅛	
Std Packg 6s90	23	54½	54½	54½	—1
StPkg cv5⅛s90	122	43⅝	41⅛	42⅛	—1⅛
StProd cv5⅛90	60	74½	73⅛	74½	
Stauff cv4⅛s91	29	78½	73⅛	73⅛	—5¼
Steven cv4s90	88	59⅝	57	59⅛	+1⅛
Storer cv4⅛s86	180	56⅛	51	55⅛	+ ⅛
SuavSh cv5s97	42	35	31⅛	35	+5⅛
Sun Oil 7⅝s76	3	100	100	100	
Sunbm 5⅛s92	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ½
Sundst cv5s93	24	62½	60	62	+2
SunsM cv5⅛s89	75	95¼	94⅛	95	
SupOil 3⅛s91	10	80	80	80	+ ⅝
SuproMtg 6⅝82	109	63½	59	60	—3⅞
Sybron cv4⅛s87	28	77	75	75⅛	+ ½
Talcott 9⅛s76	28	100⅝	99	99	—1
Talcott 5⅛s79	2	79¼	79¼	79¼	
Talcott 5s79	6	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
TalcoN cv6s94	88	50½	46⅝	50½	+3⅞
Talley 8⅛s97	1	81	81	81	—9
Tappn cv5⅛s94	62	65	61⅛	61⅛	—1⅞
Teledyne 7s99	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+ ½
Teledy cv3⅛s92	115	49⅛	47	49	+1
Telex Cp 9s95	193	47⅛	45	45½	— ⅞
Tennec 10⅛s78	45	104⅛	103⅛	103⅛	— ⅛
Tenneco 8⅝s75	85	100⅝	99¼	103	
Tenneco 7s93	93	84⅛	82⅝	84⅛	+1⅝
Tennec cv5⅛s92	118	87½	85½	87⅜	+1⅜
Tenneco 6s79	63	89⅞	88	88	
TennV Au 9⅛s	55	111⅛	110	111	
TennV Au 8⅛s	10	103⅛	101⅞	103	
TennV Au 8s74	72	100⅛	99½	100	+ ½
TVA 7⅛s98C	125	100½	98½	100⅛	+ ⅜
TVA 7.70s98	89	102½	98½	99½	— ⅜
TVA 7.40s97D	87	96	95	95	
TVA 7.35s97B	168	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	— ⅞
TVA 7.35s97Br	5	94	94	94	
TVA 7.35s97C	93	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛	+ ½
TVA 7.35s92A	10	94½	94½	94½	—1⅛
TVA 7.35s93B	55	96⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
TennVaAu 7⅛s5	30	100½	100½	100½	+ ⅛
TennVaAu 7s97	298	91⅛	90½	91⅛	+ ⅜
Ter ASL 4s2019	10	50	50	50	+ ⅞
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	279	123½	119	121½	+5⅛
Texaco 7⅛s2001	59	100	99⅛	99⅞	— ⅛
Texaco 5⅝s97	91	81	80¼	80⅛	— ⅛
TexInd 7⅛s91	5	78	78	78	—4

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
TexO&G 7½s92	6	94	94	94	+1
Textl cv4⅛s96	82	42⅛	40	41	
Textron 8.60s75	38	101	100½	101	+ ¾
Textron 5⅝s92	3	81½	81½	81½	
TideM cv5⅛91	20	134	130	134	+9
ToledoE 9s2000	5	107	107	107	+2
Trane cv4s92	81	61½	60	60½	— ¼
TWA 11s86	43	105	104⅛	104⅝	— ⅜
TWA 10s85	79	101	99½	101	+2
TWA 6⅛s78f	219	75½	72½	75½	+3
TWA cv5s94	351	55½	53	53¼	
TWA cv4s92	223	43¼	42	43¼	+1¼
Travler 8.70s95	31	104⅝	104¼	104⅝	— ½
TriSoMl cv7s92	16	80	78¼	79	+1½
TRWInc 8⅝s75	25	101⅛	100½	101	+ ⅛
TRWInc 5⅛s92	5	74½	74½	74½	—4
TucsonG 7.65s	15	92⅝	92½	92⅝	— ¼
TylerCp cv5s93	16	61⅝	60	61⅛	+1⅛
UGI Cp 8⅜s75	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
UnionBk 7.25s	5	88½	88½	88½	—1½
UnCarb 5.30s97	26	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
UnComm 7⅝s97	6	92⅛	91	91	—2⅛
UnCorp cv7s89	31	80	75	80	—2¼
UnCorp cv6s88	5	60⅝	60	60⅝	+ ⅛
Un OCal 8⅛s76	53	102	101	102	+ ⅜
Un OCal 6⅝s98	10	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅜
UnOCal 4⅝s86	10	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	—1⅛
UPacC cv4⅝99	135	159	144	158½	+14
Un Pac 8⅛s85	20	107⅛	107	107	
Un Pac 7.20s76	5	99	97½	97½	—1½
Un Pac 2⅝s91	19	49⅛	48⅛	49¼	+1⅝
Unlroy cv5¼96	245	61	59¼	60	
UnAirL cv5s91	395	68½	64⅛	68	+3
U AirL cv4¼s92	192	56½	54	55¼	+2¼
UAirc cv5⅛s91	40	68½	67¼	68½	
UnAirc 4⅝s89	3	60	60	60	—5⅛
UAirc cv4⅛s92	134	58	57	57¼	+ ⅛
UnBrnd 9⅛s98	67	84⅛	83	83½	—1½
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	34	63	66⅞	68	+1⅞
U Bran cv5¼94	180	55⅛	52⅛	55	+2
UnGasC 4⅝s77	5	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
UnGas P 10⅛s	7	107	107	107	+1
UnGasP 9⅝s90	20	105	105	105	—1⅛
UnGasP 8⅝s89	1	98¾	98¾	99⅛	
UnGasP 5⅛s93	3	85	85	85	
UnGasP 5⅛s77	3	90¼	90¼	90¼	
UnGasP 5⅛s78	25	85¼	86⅛	86¼	
UnGasP 5s78	5	86⅛	85⅛	8⅛	
UnJerBk 7.95s	8	100	99½	99½	—1⅛
UnMrch 9½s95	14	103¼	103	103	— ¼
UnMrch cv4s90	47	58	55½	57	+1½
U Nucir cv5s88	21	68	67	67	—1
US Gyp 4⅞s91	3	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ¼
US Hm cv5⅛s96	70	45	42⅛	45	+ ⅛
US Leas 9⅛s74	45	100¼	100	100	
US Plywd 8s96	4	96⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
US Rlt cv5⅛s89	20	58	58	58	—4
US Stl 7⅝s2001	10	98	97⅛	98	— ¾
US Steel 4⅝s76	152	64⅛	60⅝	64⅛	— ⅛
US Steel 4⅛s86	12	76½	76⅛	76⅛	— ⅛
US Steel 4s83	20	75⅝	75⅛	75⅛	+ ¼
UnilUtil cv5s93	120	67⅛	66⅛	67⅛	+1⅛
UV Ind cv5¼93	64	70½	67½	70	+1
UV Ind 5⅛s95	14	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
Vanad cv4⅛76	2	90	90	90	
VerYNuc 8⅛s98	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	+ ⅛
VaE'P cv3⅝86	12	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
VaE Pw 3⅛s82	4	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	—4¼
VaEIPw 2⅞s79	5	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	— ⅛
VirgRy Inc6s08	5	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	
Wabash 7⅛s77	43	99	98½	99	
Wag El 6⅞s36	5	79½	79½	79½	
Walgrn cv5⅛91	39	65½	65	65	—1
WallM cv6⅛91	35	71	70	70	—5
WeanU cv5⅛93	45	49	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
Wean 5⅛s93n	4	48	48	48	+1⅛
viWShr 4s23⅛1f	55	13⅛	12	13⅛	+ ⅛
viWShr 4s2361r	46	12⅝	10⅝	12⅝	
WnArL cv5¼93	80	82	80	82	
Wn Elec 8⅝s75	14	106	105	105	+1¾
Wn Elec 7⅛s96	26	99	98	99	— ¾
Wn Pac 5s84f	6	54⅛	54½	54½	
WU Cp 10⅛s97	249	85⅞	84	85	— ⅞
WU Cp cv5¼97	317	45½	43	45⅛	+2
WnUnT 8.45s76	8	92	92⅞	92	
WnUnT 7.90s97	18	85½	84⅝	84⅝	—2½
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	15	71⅛	69⅛	71⅛	+2⅛
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	2	65½	65½	65½	
WnUn Tel 5s92	72	58	55	55	+1
WestgCre 7.20s	16	97½	96	96	—2½
WestgEl 8⅝s95	22	105	104⅛	104⅛	— ¼
WestgEl 5⅛s92	14	80	80	80	— ½
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	20	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	—1⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	10	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
Weyerh 5.20s91	31	78	77⅛	77⅛	—1⅛
WhlgSt cv3⅝s75	33	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
WhitCn cv5⅛s92	141	60⅛	57¼	60⅛	+3
WhltM cv5⅛s93	15	56	52½	53	—3⅞
Whitkr 10s93	33	74	73	73	— ⅛
Whitkr 9⅝s93	5	70	70	70	
Whitkr cv4⅝s83	66	34⅛	31	34⅛	+3⅛
Wickes cv5⅛s94	170	55	52⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
WillRs cv5⅛s89	125	77⅛	75	77	+1⅞
WillRs cv4⅛s92	5	68⅛	63⅛	68⅛	—1⅛
Wms Cos 11s81	58	107½	106½	107¼	— ⅛
WisEIP 2⅞s76	5	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	
Wis Tel 7⅛s2007	25	91	91	91	
Witco cv4⅛93	45	61	51	51	—9½
Womet cv5⅛s93	82	65½	64	64⅛	— ⅛
Wyly cv7⅛s95	108	37	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Xerox cv6s95	258	147	141⅛	146⅛	+ ⅛
YngSh 10⅛s2000	20	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
YngSh 4⅞s90	5	58	58	58	—1½
Zapata cv4⅝s98	163	73⅛	70⅛	73⅛	+2⅞
Zapat cv4⅝s89B	43	71	68	71	+1
Zapat cv4⅝s89C	527	72⅛	69⅛	70⅛	+ ⅜
Zayre Co 8s75	50	85	85	85	—1
Zayre cv5¼s94	61	43⅛	45⅛	49⅛	+1⅛
Zurn cv5¼94	42	67½	64½	67	+1

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Antioq 3s78	1	80	80	80	—1
Austral 5⅛s79	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
Austral 5⅛s80	34	92	92	92	+6
Chile 3s93f	7	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	
CopenT 4⅛s82	10	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
Cuba 4⅛s77f	5	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
Germany 5s80	3	86½	85½	86½	
ItalRep 1n3s77	1	100	100	100	
Mexico 8⅛s87	10	97⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
Mexico 8⅛s77	20	85½	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
Mexico 6⅛s73	2	91½	91½	91½	
Pol as 4⅛s58xf	2	30	30	30	+4⅛
Pol as4⅛s68f	4	27⅛	28	27⅛	+3⅛
Poland 6s40xf	5	48	48	48	
PolAs 4⅛s 53xf	3	22⅛	22⅛	29⅛	+4⅛
Wars 4⅛s58xf	6	29⅛	28	29⅛	+ ⅛

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. xi—Ex interest cf Certificates st—Stamped f—Dealt in flat. x—Matured bonds negotiability impaired by maturity nd—Next day delivery ww—Ex warrants. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax. cv—Convertible bond.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

	Bid	Asked
S. Africa 8¾-82	99¾	100¼
Australia 8-86	93¼	93¼
Cassa Mezzogiorno 5½-78	90¼	91¼
Cavado 7-80	97¾	98¾
Centrest 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
CCA 6¾-80	95¼	96¼
CCA 7-84	95¼	96¼
CCA 8-88	97¾	98¾
CECA 5¾-86	85¾	86¾
CFE 6½-86	89¾	90¾
CFE 7¼-78	97¼	98¼
CFE 8½-79	101¼	102¼
Communautes Urb 8-86	99¼	100¼
Credit Nat. 8-86	98¼	99¼
CUP 6¾-77	98¼	99¼
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	98¼	99¼
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¼-86	98¾	99¾
Escom 7-78	93¼	93¼
Escom 8¼-86	98¼	99¼
Escom 9¼-80	104¼	105¼
Fomento 5½-78	94¾	95¾
Greater 5¾-84	88¼	89¼
Imatran 6-78	94¾	95¼
Manitoba 7-89	84¾	95¾
Manitoba 8-82	105¼	106¼
Nancy 5-86	99¼	100¼
Norges Kommunalb. 7¾-86	97¾	98¼
North Scot. 8-84	99¼	100¼
Rodernes 6-80	94¼	95¼
Reed 6¾-83	94¼	95¼
Sacor 4 6¾-77	99¾	100¾
S.D.R. 6-86	93¾	99¾
SNCF 7¾-86	97¼	98¼
Watney 7-84	94¼	95¼
Bass 7-91	82	83
Ireland 6½-88	98¼	99¼
St. Oil Ind 8-88	93	94
Ontario Hydro 6½-87		79.45
Ontario Hydro 7½-88		89
Quebec 6½-87		80.10
Quebec Hydro 6½-87		79¼
Saab 7¾-88		89
Tenneco 7¾-86		86½
Worldbank 6½-82		81
Worldbank 6¾-87		82¼

Deutsche Marks

(Average price)

Australia Oil 7-87	87¾
Copenhagen 6½-87	70¼
Courtaulds 6½-87	72¼
Courtaulds 7¾-87	85
Daimler 8-85	95
Elec. Council 7¾-86	91
ESCOM 6¼-87	77½
Eurofima 6¼-87	79½
EIB 7¼-83	89½
Finland 7-82	88.65
Hammersley 6¾-87	74½
TAD 6¾-87	70
ICI 6½-92	72½
KHD 6¾-87	75¼
KLM 6½-85	95½
New Zealand 7-87	83¾

European Currency Units*

	Bid	Asked
S. Africa 8-86	90½	92½
Bresil 8-84	92	94
CECA 8-85	98½	100½
E N E L 7¾-86	91	93
Eurofima 7¾-81	91	93

* For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

	Bid	Asked
Asian Bank 6¾-87	92	93
EIB 7-86	96	97
Burmah 7-88	91	92
Cons. Eur. 7-87	94	95
Denmark 6¾-87	88	89
Gr Met. Hot. 6¾-87	85	86
Finland 7-87	89	90
ISS 6½-87	84	85
Oslo 6½-87	89	90
Reed 6½-87	86	87
Slater 7½-87	85	86

French Francs

	Bid	Asked
Air Liquide 8¼-78	89½	90½
BASF 7½-87	80	81
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	84	85
EIB 7¾-81	86	87
Gervais Danone 5-87	81	83
New Zealand 7¼-87	78	79
Oslo 7½-87	78	79
Petrol BP 7-80	87	88
Quebec 7½-87	80	81
Renault 7½-87	78¼	79¼
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	80¼	81¼
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	88	90
Usine Kuhlmann 8-78	91¼	92¼
World Bank 7¼-87	78	79

Guilders

	Bid	Asked
ASN 6-79	84	85
Amro 7¼-80	80	91
BP 6-79	81½	82½
Euro 5¾-78	82½	83½
EIB 6-82	77	78
Govett 6½-79	85	86
KLM 6-79	80½	81½
Mees 5¾-79	81½	82½
Michelin 6½-79	94	95
Philips 6-79	82	83
South Africa 7½-78	84½	85½
Thyssen 7½-76	90	91

Treasury Bills

Due		Bid	Asked	Yield
Jan.	3, 1974	8.12	6.92	7.02
Jan.	10	7.78	6.62	6.93
Jan.	15	7.22	7.78	6.87
Jan.	17	7.35	7.77	6.88
Jan.	24	7.33	6.79	6.91
Jan.	31	7.33	6.91	7.05
Feb.	7	7.42	7.06	7.21
Feb.	13	7.42	7.05	7.22
Feb.	14	7.41	7.05	7.21
Feb.	21	7.42	7.07	7.24
Feb.	28	7.48	7.13	7.35
March	7	7.50	7.26	7.46
Mar.	13	7.50	7.28	7.49
Mar.	14	7.49	7.27	7.50
Mar.	21	7.40	7.24	7.56
Mar.	28	7.47	7.30	7.63
Apr.	4	7.42	7.25	7.50
Apr.	9	7.50	7.26	7.51
Apr.	11	7.49	7.27	7.52
Apr.	18	7.51	7.29	7.55
Apr.	19	7.49	7.43	7.70
Apr.	25	7.55	7.35	7.63
May	2	7.54	7.38	7.67
May	7	7.54	7.34	7.04
May	9	7.54	7.28	7.65
May	16	7.54	7.38	7.60
May	23	7.53	7.37	7.69
May	30	7.53	7.27	7.71
June	4	7.50	7.26	7.61
June	6	7.51	7.33	7.67
June	13	7.51	7.33	7.67
June	20	7.51	7.35	7.72
June	21	7.38	7.30	7.67
June	27	7.43	7.35	7.73
July	2	7.37	6.99	7.35
July	20	7.42	7.22	7.60
Aug.	27	7.40	7.18	7.58
Sept.	24	7.32	7.06	7.49
Oct.	23	7.18	7.04	7.34
Nov.	19	7.07	6.89	7.35
Dec.	17	6.84	6.74	7.18
Bond	'92-87, 4¼s	75.10	76.0	6.46
Bond	'93-88, 4s	76.0	77.0	5.05

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	46⅛	46⅝
Baystate Corporation	27	27¾
Cleveland Trust	70½	71½
Detroit Bank Corporation	40⅛	41
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	40⅞	41½
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	21⅛	22¼
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	26¼	27¼
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	17	17¾
Girard Corporation	44½	45¼
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	51⅛	52
Ind. Val Bank & Trust Phil.	28¾	29¾
Lincoln First Banks	21¾	22¼
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	43⅞	43⅞
Nat. City Bank Cleveland	25⅛	26¼
New England Merch. Boston	18½	19
Philadelphia Nat Corp.	31¼	32
Pitts Nat. Corporation	31	31½
Prov. Nat Corporation	34	34¾
Secur Pac. Corporation	21½	21⅞
Shawmut Ass. Boston	36¼	37¼
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	36	36⅝
U.S. Trust New York	27½	28½
Unit. Va. Bankshares	26¼	26¾
Virginia Nat. Bank	24	24¾

Market Averages

Week ended Dec. 28, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	858.93	805.73	848.02	+29.29
20 Transp.	195.84	176.30	194.38	+16.87
15 Utils	90.84	88.53	89.21	+ 1.82
65 Comb	274.45	255.38	271.21	+12.58
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	93.76	91.68	97.54	+ 4.00

American Exchange

Week ended Dec. 28, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ChampHome	194,700	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
McCull Oil	186,900	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ¼
Buttes Gas	183,300	34⅛	29⅝	31¼	+1⅛
Houst Oil M	170,900	63⅞	55⅝	58¾	+3⅛
Prud Bldg M	135,400	5⅛	4	4⅞	— ⅛
ReerlooCorp	128,400	23¾	19⅞	22½	+1⅝
Texas Intl	123,400	10⅝	8⅞	10⅝	+1⅜
LoewsTh wt	119,400	6	4	5¾	+1½
Wynn Intl	108,800	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
LafayRadio	103,200	7¼	6⅛	7	+ ⅝

Volume: 14,858,395 shares.
Year to date: 753,394,265 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,327.
Advances 614; declines: 443; unchanged: 270.
New highs: 10; new lows: 254.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week ended Dec. 28, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg
Levitz Frnit	750,600	4	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
Gen Motors	606,400	48⅝	46⅛	48	+1
Gulf Oil	573,400	23⅛	20⅛	23	+2⅛
Westgh El	563,200	27½	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅞
Chrysler	496,600	18⅛	15	15¼	
Ramada In	435,800	6⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
Goodyear	398,000	15⅝	13	14⅞	+1⅝
Texaco Inc	395,700	29⅛	26⅝	29¼	+2⅛
TransamCp	395,400	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Ford Mot	393,100	42⅛	38⅞	41	+ ⅛
Sony Corp	389,400	29⅛	22¼	29⅛	+4⅞
OccidenPet	365,700	9¼	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
EastnAirL	351,400	5⅛	5⅛	5½	— ¼
Va ElPow	343,900	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
Int Tel Tel	343,600	28⅛	25	27¼	+2¼

Issues traded in: 1,991.
Advances: 1,290; declines: 491; unchanged: 210.
New highs: 51; lows: 269.

Volume

Last week	74,190,345 shares
Week ago	89,245,880 shares
Year ago	57,785,740 shares
1973	4,039,731,876 shares
1972	4,135,187,706 shares
1971	3,891,317,731 shares

Insurance Stocks

	Sales	High	Low	Chg
AllCrytins .12	4	6¼	6¾	+ ¼
AmBkrInsFla .20	114	9	9½	— ⅛
ABkrLfFla .20b	2	16½	17½	+ ¼
Am Family Cp	71	5½	6	+ ⅛
AmFidLife .08b	68	5⅝	5e	
AmFoundLf .10		2	2½	
AmFndrsLf .10b	3	11	12	
Am Guarnyt Fin	46	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
AmHrleagLf .26	21	16⅛	17½	
Am Incom Lif	47	8	9	— ¼
AmIntlGrp .26	137	74	74¾	+1¼
AmIntRein .15h	71	58	59	+5
AmIntlGrp pf 2	264	220	225	+3
AmInvstLfe .15r	2	1⅝	2⅛	
AmNatlFinl .28	74	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
AmPioneer Cp	8	3⅛	4	
AmReinsur 1.30	58	24⅛	25¼	— ¾
AmReserve .24	43	11	11⅛	+ ¼
AmStatesLf .05a		12	12½	
AmUndrwritr .22	20	10	11	
AssocMadis .05r	48	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
BMA Corp .45e	22	18½	19½	
BnkrsSecLf .20	25	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
BeneficNat Cp		3⅛	4⅛	
BenefStdA .40	59	5	5⅛	
BenefStdB .40	25	5	5⅛	
CalifWnSta .48a	9	16	17	
CaroCasual .15s		2⅝	3⅛	
Centennl Cp .40e	24	17½	19	— ⅛
ChaseNat Life	3	6½	7½	+ ¼
ChespkeLf A .15e		4⅛	5	
ChespkeLf B .15e		2⅝	3⅛	
Chubb Corp 1.28	251	49⅛	47⅛	— ⅝
CitadelLife Ins	51	2½	3⅛	
CoastalSta Cp	32	4¼	4⅛	
College Univ	26	9	10	
ColonLf&Ac .20	4	25½	27½	
Columbia Natl	2	2½	3	
Combine Ins .40a	686	9	9½	— ⅛
ConnGenins .72	165	54¼	54⅛	— ½
Cont Am Lfe .84	1	13	13¾	
CottonSiate Lfe	1	6	6½	
Criterion Ins .34	2	49¼	51¾	+ ¼
Criterionins wt	3	14½	15½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	73	22⅛	22⅝	
CrumFor pf2.40		68½	72½	
Durham Life .80	z50	22⅛	23⅛	
ERC Corp .54	13	35⅛	36⅛	+ ¾
EldoradoGen s	19	2	3⅛	
EmpFlrMar .15e	23	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Empire Gen	59	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
EmployrCas .80a	z25	27½	29½	
EquitLfelowa .30	27	13⅛	14½	— ⅛
EquitLfWash .36	2	12½	13½	
ExcelsiorNY .60	16	13½	14½	
FMIC Corp	44	7	7½	
Family Life	59	8	8½	
Farm HomLf .30	z33	5½	6½	
FarmNewWL .12	25	59	61	
Farmers Grp .76	25	47⅛	48⅛	
FidelCpVa .23	105	3⅞	4⅛	
FidelUnLfe .43e	148	21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅜
FinlSecGrp .22	244	4	5⅛	+ ⅛
FstAmFin .28	8	11½	12½	— ¼
FstColonyLfe .28	57	8⅛	8⅛	
FstExecutive Cp	2	4⅛	5¼	
FstFederLf .32a	275	10	13	
First United Inc	16	1⅝	2	— ⅛
FoundatnFinl Cp	7	1⅛	1⅞	— ⅛
Founders Finl	113	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
Franklin Lfe .60	105	26⅛	26½	— ¼
GL Enterprises	84	1	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Reinsur .40	16	195	199	+5
GeoWashCp .12	21	4⅛	5½	— ¼
GlobeLfAcc .08r	81	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
GovtEmpins .80	124	42⅛	42¾	+ ⅜
GovtEmplyin wt	96	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
GovtEmpLfe .28	2	54⅛	55½	
GtComwlth Lf	33	2⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Gt Equity Finl	5	8½	10	
GtSouthnCp .48	67	14⅞	15⅝	+ ¼
Guaranty Nat	3	3⅛	4⅛	
Hamilton Intl	76	2	2¼	— ¼
Hamltn Nat .10e	4	5⅛	6	— ⅛
Hanoverins .50	21	11¼	11⅝	+
HartfStmBlr 1.56	2	33½	35	
HomeBenef .84	23	23½	24½	+ ½
HomeSecurLf .50	20	44⅛	46¾	+1⅜
HoraceMan .07e	10	7⅛	7⅞	
IndepLibty Lfe	29	2⅛	2⅝	
IndepLfeAcc 1.44	28	16⅛	17½	
IndianaGrp .50	8	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
Intercntl Finl	1	2⅛	3¼	
Interfincl .20	30	6½	7	
Intl Holding	8	3	3½	
InterstateCp .20	262	8	8½	— ⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe		11	13	
InvHerltKy .07e		6½	7½	
Inv Ins Co Am		2⅛	3	+ ⅛
JeffrsnNatLf .20	18	18⅛	19⅝	
KansCityLfe 2	z10	52	56	+1
Kmperco Co .80	81	20⅛	21	+ ½
KyCentLfe .18	75	6⅛	7	
LamarLife .40	5	12½	14	
LibertyNat Lfe	119	32⅛	33⅛	— ⅜
Life Am Bost s		1⅝	2⅛	
LifeInsGa .46	34	15⅛	16½	+ ½
Lifeiny Inc	97	12	12¾	— ¼
Lifesurance Cp	23	2⅛	2⅝	
LincIncLf .40a	z40	6⅛	7	
La Sou Life	21	5	5⅝	
LoyalAm Lfeins		7	7½	
Manch LfeCas	9	2⅝	3⅛	
Manhatt Lfe .32e	19	4	4⅝	
MassGen Lfe	19	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
McMillenCo .08e	250	6	8	— ½
Mercury Gen .30	32	13½	14¼	
Midw NatOh .01e	2	10¾	11½	
Midws:UnLf .47r	20	9	10⅛	— ⅛
ModernAmLf .14	2	2⅛	2¼	
ModrnSecL .10e	19	2¼	2½	
MonarchCap .66e	225	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
Monumnil Corp	101	13⅛	14½	— ⅛
MotClAmIns .14	10	6	6⅛	— ½
MutSavLfe .40e	10	7½	8	
NN Corp 1	16	19½	19⅝	
NatLife Fla	65	2⅞	2⅛	
NatOldLine .20	79	4¼	4½	
NatResLf .34	6	8	8⅛	— ⅛
NatSecurins s	2	3⅛	4⅛	
NatWestn Lf	59	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
NationwidA .20e	67	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
NationwideLf .55	26	25	27	
NoreastHrt .80a	1	15½	17½	
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅛	2½	
NrwstNatLfe .45	88	14	15⅛	+ ⅛
Oh Casualty 1.04	15	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
OldRepint .70a	4	18½	19¼	
PacStd Life	34	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
PeerlessIns .50	7	8¼	8⅛	— ⅛
Penn Life	621	2	2¼	
PeoplesProt B	2	1¼	1¾	
PhilaLife .44b	35	18¾	19¼	— ¼
PiedmtMan .14	20	5	6⅛	
PreferdRisk .12e	12	15	16	+ ½
Pres Life	10	2¾	3⅛	+ ¼
ProtectiveLfe .44	72	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
ProvidLfeND .24	4	6¾	7¼	
ProvLfe&Acc .80	2	74	77	
Reliable Lfe .60a		15½	16	
RepNatLfe .25	216	6⅛	7	— ¼
Safeco .90	113	40¼	40¾	— ¼
StPaulCos .72	67	44	44½	— ⅛
SecurAmLfe .10r	25	5½	6	
SecurConn Lfe	11	12½	13¼	— ¼
SecLfe&Acc .36	6	8⅛	8⅝	
Secur Life Ga		18	19½	
So Caro Ins .36	13	15¼	16	+ ¼
SouUnAla .10e	1	4⅛	5⅛	
SouthlandFin .30	73	23	23½	+ ½
Sowstrn Lfe .80	22	38¼	38¼	— ¼
SovereignCp .05h	26	5	5½	— ¼
StdLifeins .28	5	6½	7	
StdSec Lfe	14	7⅛	7⅝	
Statesm Grp .19r	11	3⅝	4⅛	— ⅛
Sunset Lfins .26r	z4	23	26	
SuretyFinl .05e	36	3¼	3⅝	+ ¼
ThomJeffLf .10e		4½	5¼	
TimeHolding .30	25	14¾	15¾	+ ¾
TitleIns Minn .42		11	12½	
Transport Life	29	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Unac Intl	24	4	4½	+ ¼
Unicoa	3	18	19	— ¼
Unicom Ins Grp	123	2½	2	
UnitAmer Life	2	2⅞	3⅛	
UnitFireCas .64e		16⅛	17	
UnitFireIns .50e	17	6⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
UnitLibtyLf .20e	6	3¼	4	
UnitSav Life	7	1⅝	2⅛	
UnitSvcsLfe .28b	22	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅛
Variable Annut	15	12⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Vico Corp	66	3¼	3⅝	+ ½
WashngtnNat .60	572	16	16⅝	
WeshNat pf2.50	3	29⅛	30¼	
WestnCasSur .64	28	19¼	20½	— ½
WestnStaLf .22r	z6	6¼	6⅝	
Windsor Lfe	25	3½	4	
WiscNatLfe .20e		14	16	
World Svc Life	32	9¾	10½	+ ¼
Zenith Nat Ins	51	3½	4	
Zenith United	2	2¼	2⅝	

Japan Price Index Up

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—The statistics bureau of the prime minister's office said Friday that the national consumer price index (base year 1970) for November was 130.4, up 1 percent from October and 15.9 percent above the level of November 1972.

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			in Europe (air).$	21.00	38.00
Africa, French			Libya (air) ...$	34.00	61.00
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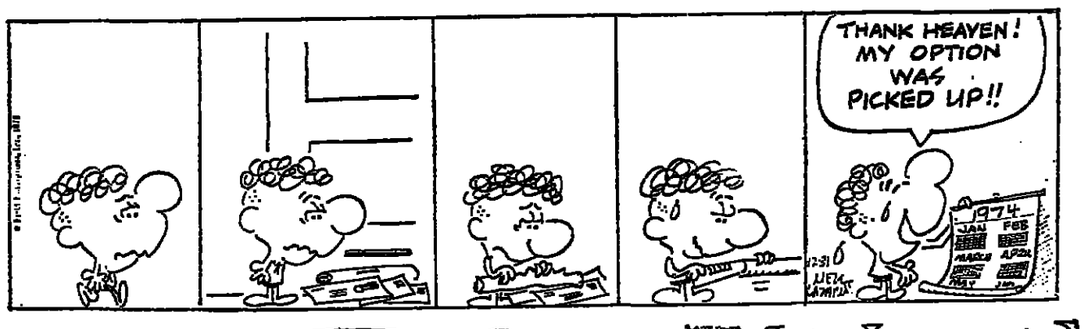
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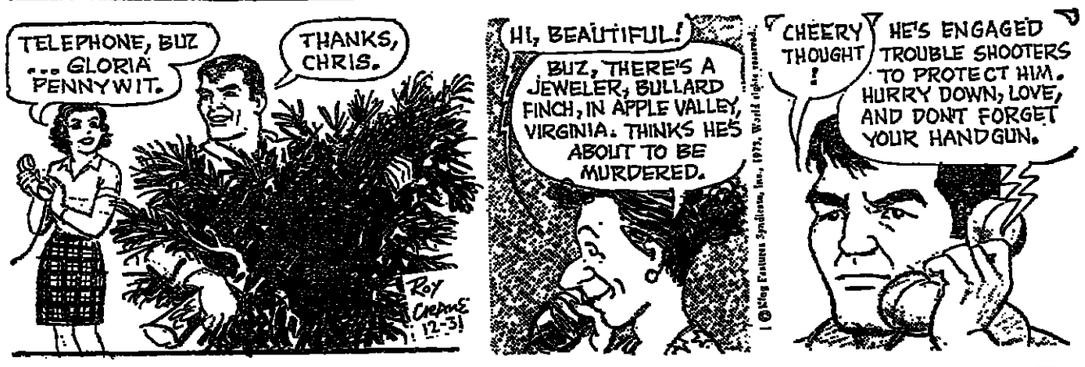
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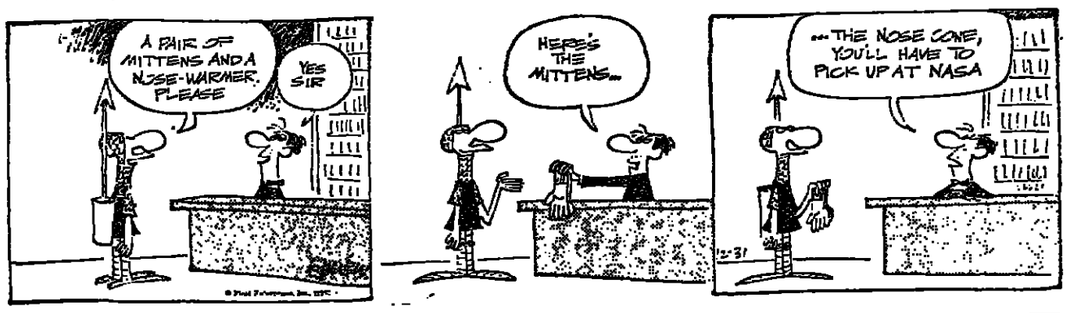
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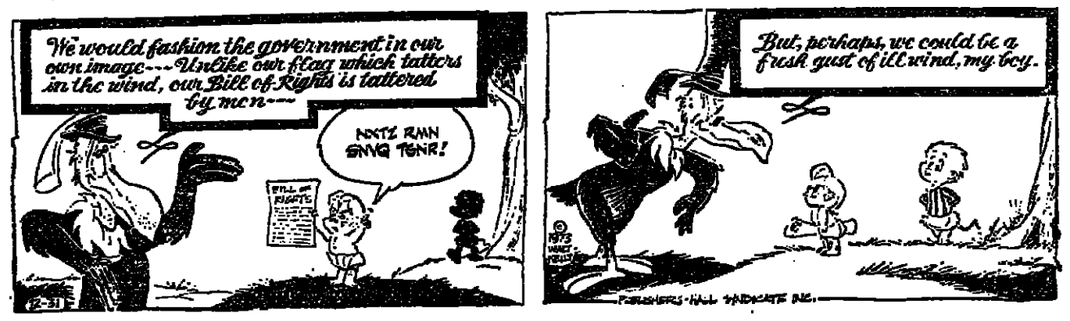
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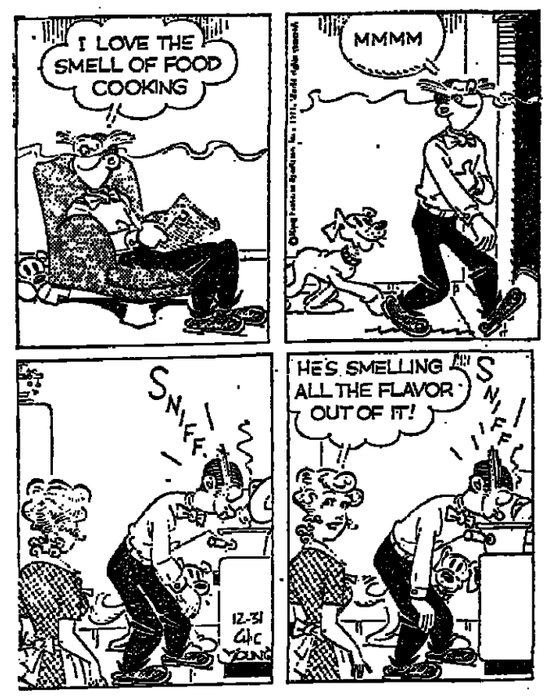
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS — By Robert Byrne

The seventh annual Atlantic Open Chess Tournament, held at the McAlpin Hotel, Nov. 22 to 25, fully lived up to the reputation its predecessors had set for hard-fought exciting chess.

After the eighth and final round of the two-round-a-day event was completed, five players found themselves in a tie for first prize: Grandmaster Walter Browne, a former New Yorker who now makes California his base; Larry Gilden of New York; Grandmaster Arthur Bisguier of Rock Hill, N. Y.; United States Open Co-Champion Norman Weinstein of Massachusetts, and Robert Burns of Ohio.

Browne, the busiest barnstormer of weekend Swisses in this country, had to be picked as the favorite, especially after he won the National Open and the World Open and tied for first in the United States Open. However, Gilden picked him for a fall guy, defeating him in a wild seesaw set-to in round five.

The Chips Go Down . . .

In the final round, Gilden and Weinstein drew quickly and respectfully with each other, permitting Bisguier (who defeated Milorad Boscovic of New York) and Burns (who defeated John Peters of Massachusetts) to catch them. That set the stage for a monumental battle between Browne and Bernard Zuckerman, an international master, of New York.

Had Zuckerman won this one, he would have had first place all to himself, but, frittering away his positional advantage for the sake of snatching a pawn, he failed to hold off the attack that enabled Browne to win and share first prize.

Browne's 7 B-Q3, instead of the standard 7 R-B1, is an old move of Botvinnik, leading to a position characteristic of the Queen's Gambit Accepted after Zuckerman's 7...PxP and 8...P-B4. Zuckerman followed the correct strategy in isolating the white QP with 10...PxP; 11 PxP and bringing his queen knight to blockade it with 14 ...QN-Q4. However, Black's development might have been better furthered by 15...Q-R4 rather than by Zuckerman's 15...N-QN5.

Even so, Zuckerman would have had little to fear on the kingside and could have turned his attention to exploiting the weak QP, had he forced the exchange of bishops with 20...B-K5! Instead, he greedily went after the QRP with his moves 21-24, consolidating Browne's position and yielding him dangerous attacking chances.

. . . and So Does Black

Browne's 25 Q-K2 already threatened 26 NxBP!, KxN; 27 QxP mate and his 26 B-N5 threatened 27 Q-B3. After Zuckerman's virtually forced 27...N-Q4, Browne had to take the plunge with 28 NxBP!, since Black could not be granted time to set his defenses in order; Zuckerman could not play 28...KxN?? because of 29 RxPch, K-N1; 30 Q-K4! and Black will be mated.

To justify his knight sacrifice, Browne had to give a rook with 28 RxP! It is not clear whether White would have had better than perpetual check after the courageous 28...KxR; 29 Q-R5ch, K-N2; 30 QxPch, K-B1; 31 NxB, R-K2; 32 Q-R6ch, R-N2; 33 Q-R8ch, R-N1; 34 Q-R6ch, R-N2 (but not 34...K-K2??, 35 RxPch!! and mate in 2).

However, Zuckerman's attempted prudence with 28... N-B3 was cut down by Browne's lethal 29 BxP!! There was no defense with 32...B-KB3 because of 33 N-R6!, B-N2; 34 Q-N8ch, etc., and, after Zuckerman's 32... QxP, Browne iced the victory with the obstructive 33 N-K5!

After Browne's 36 QxRch, Zuckerman had to give his last rook, too, since 36... K-Q3; 37 R-Q1ch wouldn't have helped. Zuckerman continued until he fell into mate.

ZUCKERMAN/BLACK

BROWNE/WHITE

Position after 33 N-K5

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Browne White	Zuckerman Black	Browne White	Zuckerman Black	Browne White	Zuckerman Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 B-R6	R-K1	33 N-K5	Q-KB5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 R-R3	Q-Q3	34 NxBch	RxN
3 N-QB3	B-K2	19 N-K2	QR-Q1	35 Q-R8ch	K-K2
4 N-B3	N-KB3	20 R-R3	Q-Q4	36 QxRch	K-B3
5 B-N5	0-0	21 N-KB3	Q-QR4	37 QxR	KxB
6 P-K3	QN-Q2	22 N-B3	QN-Q4	38 QxPch	B-B3
7 B-Q3	PxP	23 N-K5	NxN	39 Q-K8ch	K-R3
8 BxP	P-B4	24 PxN	BxQRP	40 P-N3	Q-QN5
9 0-0	P-QR3	25 Q-K2	B-Q2	41 R-K1	P-R4
10 P-QR4	PxP	26 B-N5	N-Q4	42 R-K6	Q-N7
11 PxP	N-N3	27 NxBP	BxB	43 Q-B7	K-N4
12 B-N3	B-Q2	28 RxP	N-B3	44 P-R4ch	K-N5
13 N-K5	B-B3	29 BxP	NxR	45 Q-N6ch	K-R6
14 B-B2	QN-Q4	30 Q-R5	QxP	46 Q-B5 mate	
15 B-N1	N-QN5	31 QxNch	K-B1		
16 R-K1	P-KN3	32 R-KB1	QxP		

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

NICKEL MOUNTAIN

By John Gardner. Illustrated by Thomas O'Donohue.

Knopf. 312 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

So far, John Gardner's writing career has been like the progress of a meteorite. We spotted him first on the distant horizon, retelling Greek history in a somewhat remote novel called "The Wreckage of Agathon," published in 1970. (His first novel, "Resurrection," published four years earlier, drew little attention and is now out of print, as far as I know.) He grew brighter with a tour de force called "Grendel" (1971), "Beowulf" told from the monster's viewpoint. He headed toward earth with "The Sunlight Dialogues" (1972), a story set in 20th-century upstate New York but still blazing with literary pyrotechnics. He flared up one last time in "Jason and Medea," a huge and artificial epic poem published earlier this year. And then he fell to earth and cooled; and we find him now up in the Catskills, in the form of a mundane and accessible mass called "Nickel Mountain."

Has Gardner sacrificed much by coming down to earth to tell this straightforward story of a heart-diseased fat man named Henry Soames, who worries and loses sleep over the people who come to his all-night diner? Certainly not so far as Gardner's thematic interests are concerned. If "The Wreckage of Agathon" and "The Sunlight Dialogues" were mainly about the struggles of the human imagination to remain free against overwhelming odds, then this new novel gives nothing away to them. Only now Gardner no longer needs to use symbols of imagination's freedom, as he did in the earlier books. Instead, each of the major characters in "Nickel Mountain" is both free and a victim of the odds against him, and all together they are far richer and more human for their greater complexity, even if they are nothing but common rural folk.

And if "Grendel" hypothesized a physical world that is "nothing: a mechanical chaos of casual, brute enmity on which we stupidly impose our hopes and fears" (as the monster puts it), then "Nickel Mountain" not only posits such a world, but also tries to come to terms with it. For when Henry Soames takes responsibility for the obviously accidental death of an insane Jehovah's Witness he has been sheltering in his diner, what else is he doing but imposing his "hopes and fears" on "the mechanical chaos"? And when, at the novel's comic-profound climax, Henry at last stops overeating (and threatening his weak heart) because he has recognized that his best friend is trying to take responsibility for an even more absurd accident—what else has Henry done but accept the "mechanical chaos" around him? No, Gardner has lost almost nothing by telling his tale in a simple, pastoral mode.

And has he gained anything? For my money, everything. With the quenching of his meteoric smoke and fire, Gardner reveals a marvelously appealing world of the concrete. It is a world of all-night truck-stop diners and semis with big gears groaning in the night, of farmers waiting for rain in a landscape that signifies little than what it means to practical folk (Nickel Mountain itself is where Henry Soames drives to see the view when he is feeling restless). It is a world so powerful in its sense of place that when two old brothers pull up stakes and move to Florida, one of them kills the other for no more cause than his sense of displacement.

In this fixed world, evil is a premonition of something threatening out by the vegetable patch, the devil is a fanatic who tries to make a small child believe the devil exists; and chance is a punchboard in which you might win a clock, if you're lucky. In this world, animals kill each other, and the only quality distinguishing men from animals is the capacity to care. One must care, as Henry Soames finally concludes after hearing of 15 New York City people who stood and watched indifferently as an old man was stabbed to death: "Even if you only thought you saw an old man being stabbed . . . you ran to the center of the illusion and you jumped the illusory man with the knife, and if it was empty sunlit sidewalk you hit, too bad. You had to put up with the laughter, and nevertheless do it again the next time and again and again." So thinks Henry Soames, the most appealing character Gardner has yet created.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

© The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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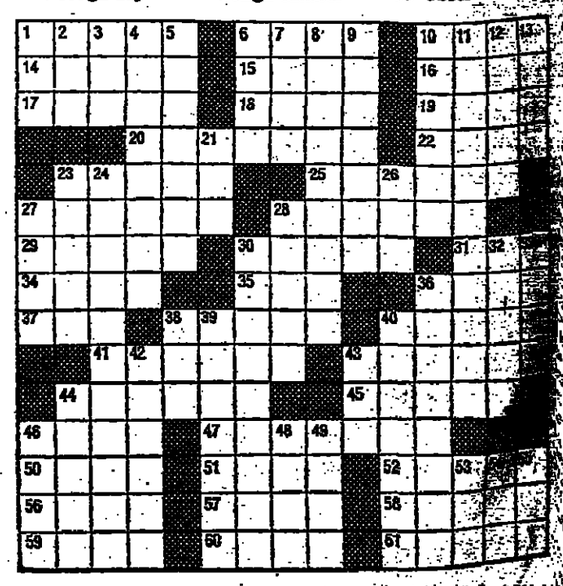
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Vagrant
6 Poise
10 Ruler
14 ___ tse of the Mongolias
15 Winglike parts
16 Other: Sp.
17 Subway for Pierre
18 Type of rubber
19 River of Italy
20 Distends
22 High or reverse
23 Sparks' concern
25 Attractive photos
27 World ___
28 Lion's friend
29 Corrects
30 Chamberlain's bathrobe size
31 Airline-board initials
34 Ready money
35 River island
36 Trojan War figure
37 Explosive
38 Like a beach on a rough day
40 Fusee, for one
41 Embellishes
43 Palm trees
44 Victimized
45 Pikes and others
46 Gumshoes
47 Sit-in, e.g.
50 Yearn
51 Verdi girl
52 Predicaments
56 Cook's offering
57 Virginia ___
58 Jagged
59 Helper: Abbr.
60 Common Latin word
61 Melville novel

DOWN

1 Piper's son
2 Fragrant herb
3 Big Board listing
4 George or Dandy Don
5 Substitutes
6 Bark cloth
7 Ladd
8 Social event
9 Annoying
10 Language
11 High climber
12 Tapestry
13 Stadium sound
21 Opposite of neg.
23 Fortification
24 Greek grammarian
26 Never, in Leipzig
27 Faction
28 Fallow deer
30 Basement installations
32 Tannin-yielding plants
33 Woodsmen's needs
36 Relating to hock
38 Kind of bean or sauce
39 Get ready for
40 Stream
42 Arizona's ___ painted
43 Imitate
44 Cowboy ___ Bill
46 So long!
48 Certain writings
49 ___ of woe
53 Cut off
54 Direction: Abbr.
55 Observe



هكذا من الأصل

Dolphins, Vikings Enter Super Bowl As They Both Score 27-10 Victories

MIAMI, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Larry Csonka ran for a record three touchdowns today as the world champion Miami Dolphins roared to an unprecedented third straight American Football Conference title and Super Bowl appearance with a 27-10 victory over the Oakland Raiders.

The Dolphins now meet the Minnesota Vikings, 27-10 victors over the Dallas Cowboys today in the National Conference title game, for the world championship at Houston's Rice Stadium Jan. 13.

Csonka, who carried the ball 29 times for 117 yards, scored on an 11-yard run, and twice from the two-yard line and Garo Yepremian kicked field goals of 42 and 26 yards.

The Dolphins surged to a 14-0 half-time lead and then held off a third-period Raider uprising. Csonka scored a conference title-game record third touchdown when he dragged two tacklers over the goal line with 1:49 to go as a white-handkerchief-waving crowd of more than 75,000 fans chanted "We're No. 1."

The victory was the 24th in a row at home for Miami, which now has won 32 of its last 34 games. The loss marked the fourth time the Raiders have bowed in five AFC title games.

Csonka, 6-foot-2, 237-pound fullback, capped a 64-yard, eight-play drive in the first quarter with his 11-yard run off right tackle and then scored Miami's second touchdown, going through the center of the Oakland defense with just 27 seconds left in the first half.

Oakland scored its lone points in the third period on George Blanda's 21-yard field goal and a 25-yard pass from Ken Stabler to a wide open Mike Siani.

Miami took a short opening kickoff at its 17 and Don Nottingham returned the ball to the 36. With Csonka and Mercury Morris shredding Oakland's defense and all-pro right guard Larry Little manhandling the Raiders' Otis Sistrunk, the Dolphins quickly moved to the Oakland 38. Bob Griese, back to pass on a third and 11, burst through a gap on the left side on the Raider defense and ran 27 yards—his longest run of the season—to the Oakland 11. On the next play, Csonka, following key blocks by Little and center Jim Langer, burst into the end zone untouched.

Miami then launched a typical time-consuming Dolphin drive, using 7:42 that covered 63 yards in 15 plays. Miami ran nine consecutive running plays to move from the Raider 48 to the two and after a rollout pass to tight end Jim Mandich failed, Csonka powered through the middle for a 14-0 lead.

The Oakland offense, held in check through the first half, finally began to move following the second-half kickoff. Oakland moved to the Miami 14 and Blanda, who earlier missed a 41-yard field goal attempt, kicked his 31-yarder after Fred Biletnikoff dropped a key third and four pass. Charlie Leigh's 52-yard return of the ensuing kickoff to the Oakland 43 then set up Yepremian's 42-yard field goal that gave Miami a 17-3 lead. The Raiders bounced back with the help of a controversial official's call to cover 79 in 10 plays, with Stabler hitting Siani all alone in the right corner of the end zone.

The touchdown pass came after Clarence Davis apaprently fumbled a pass that was recovered by Mike Kolen. But the pass was ruled incomplete and Oakland went on to score.

The victory, worth $8,500 to each Miami player, sends the Dolphins to their third Super Bowl and a shot at a $15,000 championship share. The Dolphins lost to Dallas two years ago and won the title in January by beating the Washington Redskins, 14-7. Only the Green Bay Packers, with back-to-back victories in 1966 and 1967, have won two Super Bowls. The Raiders, the Western Division titlists, each received $5,500 for their losing efforts.

GAME STATISTICS

Oakland	0	0	10	0—10
Miami	7	7	3	10—27

Mia.—Csonka 11 run (Yepremian kick).
Mia.—Csonka 3 run (Yepremian kick).
Oak.—FG Blanda 21.
Mia.—FG Yepremian 42.
Oak.—Siani 25 pass from Stabler.
Mia.—FG Yepremian 26.
Mia.—Csonka 2 run (Yepremian kick).
Att.—75,105.



United Press International

HIGH CLIMBING—Minnesota's running back Oscar Reed makes a first down in first quarter as he goes over pile of blocking Cowboys and Vikings in Texas Stadium.

Tarkenton, Errors Helped Minnesota

IRVING, Texas, Dec. 30 (UPI).—The Minnesota Vikings, after a methodical, efficient first half, rallied an error-prone second half with a pair of spectacular plays by Fran Tarkenton and Dave Bryant today to advance to the Super Bowl with a 27-10 victory over the Dallas Cowboys.

The Vikings gave a textbook exhibition of dull but near perfect football in the first 30 minutes to take a 10-0 lead in this National Football Conference title game. But the second half became a comedy of errors with 10 turnovers—six by the Cowboys as Craig Staubach fumbled once and had four passes intercepted.

Minnesota, which had won 19 of 20 games this year including exhibitions, managed to keep the lead with the help of Tarkenton's 54-yard touchdown bomb to Jim Gilliam and Bryant's 63-yard dash with an interception.

The Vikings' last trip to the Super Bowl came after the 1969 season when they were heavily favored over Kansas City but were upset by the Chiefs in Super Bowl IV.

It was another maddening end to the season for the Cowboys, who have been to the playoffs for the third eight consecutive seasons and have reached the Super Bowl twice, winning once.

The Vikings, who played the entire game without injured running back Calvin Hill and defensive tackle Bob Lilly who had a string of 198 consecutive games snapped, fell behind 24-10 when Bryant stepped in front of Drew Hayes and raced 63 yards untouched down the right sideline with a Staubach pass.

After a Jeff Wright interception set up a 34-yard field goal by Fred Cox that made it 27-10, Dallas had one more chance to get back into the game.

The crowd of 60,272 at plush Texas Stadium came alive when Dallas fumbled a punt and Bill Bergey—Lilly's replacement—recovered it at the Minnesota 34.

A pass interception penalty placed the ball to the one and on the first drive because of a holding penalty and settled for a 44-yard Cox field goal. But the second drive went 86 yards in 14 plays and was climaxed by Chuck Foreman's five-yard touchdown sweep around right end.

Dallas which was so listless in the first half, suddenly came to life early in the third period.

Bryant made his first interception of the game on the Minnesota two-yard line. He would have been better off just knocking the ball down because Staubach threw the pass on a third-and-12 situation from midfield and the Cowboys would have been forced to punt.

Pinned in the shadows of its own goal posts, Minnesota was forced to kick back to Dallas when Tarkenton missed a third-down pass to Gilliam.

Mike Eischeid got off an excellent punt but rookie Golden Richards fielded it on his own 37 and got down the left sidelines on a 63-yard touchdown burst that cut the Vikings' lead to 10-7.

It seemed as if that play might turn around the momentum of the game, but just three plays later Tarkenton passed for what proved to be the deciding touchdown.

The old pro, who often has said sarcastically that you're not supposed to be able to throw long against the zone, hit Gilliam on a 53-yard scoring pass that made it 17-7 and gave the Vikings a cushion again. Gilliam beat two veterans, Mel Renfro and Cornell Green, on that play.

The Cowboys marched back for a 17-yard field goal by Toni Fritsch that cut the Minnesota lead to 17-10. Sudden death was then a possibility.

Then all the misplays started. Three plays after the field goal, Dallas got a great chance to tie the game when Charlie Waters hit Foreman and Cliff Harris recovered his fumble on the Minnesota 37. But on the next play, Staubach's pass bounced off the hands of Billy Joe Dupree and Viking Jeff Siemon caught the deflection on the Minnesota 22.

Three plays later, Waters intercepted a Tarkenton pass and returned it to the Minnesota 24. But Dallas again lost a scoring opportunity when Jim Marshall hit Staubach from behind and Larsen recovered his fumble at midfield.

After two more plays, Larry Cole recovered a botched handoff on the Minnesota 47 and Dallas had one more chance. But on a third and two play from the Minnesota 39, Bryant picked off Staubach's sideline pass and dashed 63 yards for the score that put Minnesota in control.

Tarkenton hit on 10 of 21 passes for 133 yards in the game while Foreman rushed 19 times for 76 yards and Oscar Reed carried 18 times for 75 yards for Minnesota.

GAME STATISTICS

Minnesota	3	7	7	10—27
Dallas	0	0	10	0—10

Minn.—FG Cox 44.
Minn.—Foreman 5 run (Cox kick).
Dal.—Richards 63 punt return (Fritsch kick).
Minn.—Gilliam 54 pass from Tarkenton (Cox kick).
Dal.—FG Fritsch 17.
Minn.—Bryant 63 pass interception (Cox kick).
Minn.—FG Cox 34.
A—60,272.

	Minn.	Dallas
First Downs	20	9
Rushes-Yards	47—203	25—90
Pass. Yards	103	63
Ret. Yards	142	136
Passes	10—21—1	10—21—4
Punts	3—43.3	4—39.5
Fumbles-Lost	4—3	2—2
Penalties-Yrds.	3—33	2—20

Passing: Minnesota—Tarkenton 10 fo 21, 133 yards. Dallas—Staubach 10-21-89.

Receiving: Minnesota—Gilliam 2-63, Voight 2-23, Foreman 4-28, Reed 1-8, Lash 1-11. Dallas—Hayes 2-25, Pearson 2-34, Dupree 1-20, Garrison 1-10, Montgomery 2-15, Fugett 1-minus 1, Newhouse 1-minus 4.

Rushing: Minnesota—Foreman 19-76, Reed 18-75, Tarkenton 4-16, Osborne 4-27, Brown 2-9. Dallas—Newhouse 14-40, Staubach 5-30, Garrison 5-9, Fugett 1-1.

Chargers Want Unitas Back —He'll Return

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 30 (UPI).—He was the ranking celebrity on the sidelines through most of 1973, but San Diego Charger owner Eugene Klein says that he wants quarterback Johnny Unitas back for 1974.

"Under the circumstances, it was best to give exposure to the young quarterbacks," Klein said. "There was just no chance we were going to win.

"But we'll solve some of our problems and we can go with Johnny. He can win a lot of ball games."

As for Unitas, he says, "I have a contract and I expect to fulfill it."

Unitas signed a six-figure contract with the Chargers for two years after being traded by Baltimore last season. But he failed to play after the fifth game of the Chargers' most disastrous season, which ended in the AFC West cellar at 2-11-1.

Houston Offense Bowls Over Tulane

HOUSTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Houston piled up an Astro-Bluebonnet Bowl record of 655 yards in total offense as it routed Tulane, 47-7, yesterday.

Quarterback D. C. Nobles set up three touchdowns with long pass plays and ran for another score, helping the Cougars amass 402 yards rushing and 253 through the air. Marshall Johnson gained 114 yards on just five carries, one of them a 75-yard scoring scamper, and Donnie McGraw added 108 yards on 13 carries, with two touchdowns. McGraw's scores were of one and 32 yards. Reserve quarterback Dave Husmann picked up his own fumble and ran seven yards for a touchdown with 6:53 left in the game. Ricky Terell hit five of seven conversions.

Houston, which finished with its best record in history at 11-1, opened the scoring in the first quarter on Johnson's touchdown gallop.

In the second quarter, Nobles, who finished with eight completions in 13 attempts for 201 yards, set up two Leonard Parker touchdowns with pass completions. He connected with tight end Miller Bassler on a 60-yard play and hit flanker Bryan Willingham for 29 yards.

East 35, West 7

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Barry Smith of Richmond scored two touchdowns and Gary Marangi of Boston College passed for two yesterday as the underdog East overwhelmed the West, 35-7, in the 49th annual Shrine college football classic.

Smith ran for a total of 65 yards in the first half when the East built a 21-7 lead. His touchdowns were for two and one yards and won him the trophy as the game's outstanding offensive player.

Quarterback Norris Weese of Mississippi gained more than 70 yards on the ground and scored a touchdown on a three-yard sneak. Marangi connected on a five-yard toss to Don Clune of Penn for one touchdown and for two yards to Paul Seal of Michigan for another.

James McAlister of UCLA ran one yard on the last play of the first half for the West's lone score. Bill Sandifer, McAlister's UCLA teammate, had 12 unassisted tackles and recovered a fumble to win the trophy as the game's outstanding defensive player.

Missouri 34, Auburn 17

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 30 (UPI).—John Moseley returned a kickoff 84 yards for a touchdown and Missouri's defense turned three Auburn fumbles into scores yesterday as the Big Eight Conference team gained a 34-17 victory in the Sun Bowl.

Moseley, who led the Big Eight in punt returns and kickoff returns this season, wrecked Auburn with his scoring jaunt as time ran out in the first half.

Before Moseley broke it open, Auburn had cut a 21-3 deficit on a 17-yard pass from Phil Gargis, a freshman quarterback, to Thomas Gossom with eight seconds left in the half.

Missouri quarterback Ray Smith threw touchdown passes of two yards to John Kelsey and 15 yards to Jim Sharp. Ray Bybee scored on a two-yard plunge. Missouri's first score came on a 35-yard halfback option pass, Chuck Link to Kelsey.

Auburn, whose running game was stymied, got its other touchdown on a 32-yard pass from Gargis to Gossom. The opening score of the game came on a 35-yard field goal by Auburn's Roger Pruett.

Texas Tech Halts Comeback Of Tennessee to Win Gator

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP).—Joe Barnes passed for two touchdowns and scored another as Texas Tech survived a second-half comeback by Tennessee to trim the Vols, 28-19, last night in the Gator Bowl.

Tennessee, trailing 14-0 in the first half, cut the Red Raiders lead to 21-19 early in the fourth period and was in position to go ahead with less than four minutes remaining. But barefoot kicker Ricky Townsend failed on a 32-yard field goal.

Tech then clinched its ninth straight victory when James Mosely burst through the middle, went to the left sideline and raced 70 yards to the Tennessee 10. It was the longest run from scrimmage in Gator Bowl history. It set up a three-yard touchdown run by Larry Isaac with 3 minutes 37 seconds left.

Barnes scored his touchdown on a seven-yard run in the opening quarter. He passed to speedster Lawrence Williams on a play that covered 79 yards in the second period to give the Raiders a 14-0 lead.

His other scoring pass, a seven-yarder, went to all-America tight end Andre Tillman in the third quarter after Tennessee had cut the lead to 14-10.

Georgia 17, Maryland 16

ATLANTA, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Andy Johnson scored one touchdown and passed for another and a defensive back, Dick Conn, recovered two Maryland fumbles to give Georgia a 17-16 Peach Bowl victory Friday night.

Conn recovered a wild pitchout from Maryland's quarterback, Ben Kinard, on the Terrapins' eight-yard line late in the third quarter and Johnson scored moments later on a one-yard plunge to break a 10-10 tie.

Maryland drives were stopped twice after that inside the Georgia 15 and the Terps had to settle for two Steve Mike-Mayer field goals.

Mike-Mayer and Georgia's Allan Leavitt matched field goals in the first half. Georgia's first-half touchdown came on a 62-yard pass play from Johnson to tailback Jimmy Poulos and Maryland scored when its tailback, Lewis Carter, hurled a halfback option pass to Walter White for 68 yards.

U.S. Motorcyclist Killed in Crash

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 30 (AP).—Cal Rayborn, motorcycle speed record holder, was killed at the Pukekohe track near here yesterday in a 120-mile-an-hour crash on a borrowed machine. The Californian died after his machine appeared to run out of control and ram a trackside barrier and rebound on to the circuit.

Rayborn, 33, is credited with a motorcycle speed record of 265.487 mph at the Bonneville, Utah, flats in October, 1970, on a Harley Davidson.

The Scoreboard

SOCCER.—At Bangkok, South Korea won the sixth King's Cup tournament, defeating Malaysia, 2-1.

Padres to Stay in San Diego—If Latest Sale Is Approved

By Leonard Koppett

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (UPI). — That the National League's 12th team will operate in San Diego in 1974, and not in Washington, seemed all but certain yesterday—but under whose auspices remained unclear. And nothing definite will be known until owners of the other 11 clubs meet in a meeting, probably in about two weeks.

"People are scattered around during the holiday period," said Charles S. (Chub) Feeney, president of the National League, whose headquarters is here. "So I will probably be Wednesday before I get on the phone and start lining up where we stand."

San Diego late Friday, Ballard Smith, owner of the San Diego Padres, announced that negotiations with a Washington group had broken down and that he had sold the team to a Los Angeles group headed by Marjorie (Marje) Lindheimer [illegible]—pending approval by the league. He wired Feeney asking for a league meeting to vote on that approval. "I haven't received his wire yet," said Feeney, "so I really can't talk about what the situation is. The next important step is to have a meeting, and then we'll see."

While there has been much publicity about opposition to Mrs. Everett, the league has never formally considered a sale to her group. The group has stated its intention of keeping the team in San Diego but it was known that some owners objected to Mrs. Everett because of her involvement in a bribery scandal in Illinois. It approved the sale to the Washington group headed by Joseph Danzansky on Dec. 6 with "conditions" to be met by Dec. 21.

The key condition—which has not been met—was to find a way to set aside several million dollars to protect the other members of the league from any damages the city of San Diego might win in court after the team left. Smith's financial affairs are so tangled that various creditors might claim any such fund.

If the team stays in San Diego, of course, there will be no lawsuit and no damages, and Smith would clear whatever the purchase price is. With Danzansky, it was $12 million; with the Everett group, there is a more complicated formula that adds up to a comparable amount.

If the league fails to approve this sale, the team will still remain in San Diego—either under Smith's control while he seeks another buyer, or with the league taking it over from Smith and eventually reimbursing him for any subsequent sale.

In any case, it seems 90 percent certain that the team will be in San Diego and that Buzzie Bavasi will remain its operating chief. It was with the informal approval of the Everett group, as a potential purchaser last fall, that Bavasi made the trades that brought Willie McCovey, Glen Beckert and Bobby Tolan to the Padres' roster.

Smith is reported to have sent back to Danzansky the $100,000 deposit made last May as "good faith" money for that purchase; Danzansky, in Florida, was reported to have said something about suing Smith for breach of contract. But the whole situation can only be resolved in a league meeting, whenever it takes place, no matter what anyone says publicly.

eds Has Mark English Soccer

NDON, Dec. 30 (UPI).—United drew, 1-1, with ding Birmingham City yesy to set an all-time English Division record of 23 games ut defeat from the start of eason.

, it needed a goal four minfrom the end by Scottish ational Joe Jordan to keep soccer league leader's unn run intact. Bob Latchfired the home side into a minute lead with a 15-yard

n a bomb scare failed to Birmingham's composure defied all Leeds's attempts to equalizer. Birmingham's rowd of the season, 50,350, getting ready to celebrate ictory when Leeds broke in the 86th minute and Lorimer's center was tapped Jordan. It was Jordan's important goal since he ed Scotland a World Cup place at the expense of oslovakia in September.

ds, whose last league defeat against Birmingham on 20, is eight points clear s nearest rivals, reigning pions Liverpool. Leeds now 16-0-7 won-lost-tied record Birmingham, next to last, 11-6.

previous record First Divistart was 22 games without t by Preston in 1890.

NHL Standings

East Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Boston	23	6	3	49	147	89
Montreal	20	8	6	46	119	89
N.Y. Rangers	16	11	9	41	128	110
Toronto	16	13	7	39	138	103
Buffalo	16	14	4	36	110	109
Detroit	13	18	4	30	108	144
N.Y. Islanders	7	17	11	25	83	108
Vancouver	5	20	6	22	91	131
West						
Philadelphia	20	8	4	44	99	54
Chicago	16	6	11	43	113	65
Atlanta	15	13	7	37	88	94
St. Louis	15	12	6	36	90	83
Minnesota	11	15	8	30	97	111
Los Angeles	11	18	6	28	99	116
Pittsburgh	9	21	5	23	85	125
California	7	23	5	19	84	138

Friday's Results

N.Y. Islanders 4, California 4 (D. Potvin, Henning, Cameron, Harris; Croteau 2, Boldirev, Mott).

St. Louis 3, Pittsburgh 1 (Plante 2, Angotti, MacDonald).

Minnesota 5, Vancouver 3 (Grant, Rogers, Nanne, Featherstone, Droulin; Guevremont, Schmautz, Lampman).

Saturday's Results

Montreal 7, New York Rangers 1 (Wilson, Cournoyer 2, Lapointe, Richard, P. Mahovlich, Shutt; Tkaczuk).

Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 1 (Saleski, Dornhoefer, Macleish, Barber; Plante).

New York Islanders 4, Vancouver 3 (Stewart, J. Potvin, Cameron 2; Schmautz, Lever, Bordeleau).

Atlanta 3, Toronto 3 (Lysiak 2, Romanchych; Keon, Henderson, Sittler).

Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 2 (Marks, White, Pappin, Hull; Snell, MacDonald).

Los Angeles 4, Boston 1 (Maloney, Williams, Rota, Wiley; Hodge).

WHA Results

Saturday's Games

Toronto 9, Minnesota 3 (Sentes 2, Leduc, Martin, Dillon 2, Cuddie, Marcin, Carleton; Morrison 3, Connelly).

Edmonton 6, New England 2 (Ponteyne, Petersmade, Perkins, Lunde, McAneeley, Christie; Byers, Blackburn).

Houston 3, Chicago 0 (Mark Howe, G. Howe, Laboissiere).

Cleveland 3, Jersey 0 (Andrea, Wiste, Krake).

Winnipeg 4, Quebec 3 (Gratton, Hull, McDonald, Buck; Caron 2, Leclerc).

Friday, Saturday College Basketball Scores

FRIDAY

Tournaments

All-College (First Round)

Weber St. 79, Virginia Tech 74.
Oral Roberts 118, Houston 108.
Southern Cal. 82, Rutgers 81.

Razorback Classic (First Round)

Pittsburgh 83, Conn. 62.
Arkansas 96, VMI 86.

Bruin Classic

Michigan 88, San Francisco 66.
UCLA 86, Wyoming 58.

Big Eight (Semi-Finals)

Missouri 89, Colorado 83.
Iowa St. 61, Kansas St. 55.

(Consolations)

Nebraska 69, Oklahoma St. 63.
Kansas 82, Oklahoma 72.

Charlotte Invitation (First Round)

Davidson 98, Loyola (Chi.) 82.
Miami (Ohio) 96, Syracuse 74.

ECAC Holiday Festival (Semi-Finals)

Manhattan 83, Lasalle 65.
St. John's 84, Princeton 61.

Far West Classic (Semi-Finals)

Oregon St. 81, Indiana 48.
Washington 83, Oregon 77.

(Consolations)

Brigham Young 81, Army 72.
West Va. 80, Texas 79.

Lafayette Invitational (First Round)

American 89, St. Francis 68.
Lafayette 85, Buffalo 73.

Lobo Invitation (First Round)

Minnesota 73, Bradley 68.
New Mexico 109, Columbia 56.

Louisville Classic (First Round)

S. Carolina 73, Eastern Kentucky 58.
Alabama 85, Louisville 55.

Las Vegas Classic (First Round)

Virginia 81, Denver 80.
Nevada 114, Northern Illinois 92.

Milwaukee Classic (First Round)

Wisconsin 74, SMU 73.
Marquette 76, Arizona 62.

Motor City Classic

Detroit 96, Montana St. 85.
New Jersey Kiwanis (Championship)
Yale 101, Georgia Tech, 95.

Old Dominion (Championship)

Old Dominion 87, Baylor 79.

Poinsettia Classic (First Round)

Clemson 78, Delaware 63.
Furman 82, Xavier 70.

Quaker City Classic (Consolations)

Penn. 97, Fordham 66.
St. Bonaventure 70, Harvard 69.

(Semi-Finals)

California 84, Penn State 63.
Temple 68, Cincinnati 64.

Rainbow Classic (Consolations)

Washington St. 82, Santa Clara 71.
Providence 84, Tennessee 80.
Purdue 106, So. Pac. 91.

Sugar Bowl (First Round)

Memphis St. 85, LSU (N.O.) 81.
N.C. State 97, Villanova 82.

OTHER GAMES

North Carolina 112, Biscayne 72.
Bowling Green 70, Rollins Coll. 62.
Montana 90, Portland St. 70.

SATURDAY

Tournaments

All-College at Okla. City (Championship)

Southern Cal. 96, Oral Roberts 75.

(Consolation)

VPI 102, Southwestern (Tex.) 65.
Okla. City 76, Weber St. 66.

Big Eight (Championship)

Missouri 80, Iowa St. 78.

(Consolations)

Oklahoma 81, Oklahoma St. 78.
Kansas St. 84, Colorado 82.
Kansas 75, Nebraska 65.

Bruin Classic at LA (Championship)

UCLA 90, Michigan 70.

(Consolation)

San Francisco 98, Wyoming 66.

Capital District (Championship)

Siena 83, Union 62.

(Consolation)

Albany St. 88, RPI 77.

Charlotte Invitation at David, N.C. (Championship)

Davidson 97, Miami (Ohio) 87.

(Consolation)

Syracuse 78, Loyola (Chi.) 59.

ECAC Holiday Festival at NYC (Championship)

Manhattan 74, St. John's 65.

(Consolation)

Lasalle 83, Princeton 78.
Duquesne 85, Illinois 83.
Stanford 79, St. Louis 63.

Far West Classic at Ore. (Championship)

Washington 65, Oregon St. 56.

(Consolations)

Indiana 58, Oregon 47.
Texas 67, Army 65.
Brigham Young 85, West Va. 83.

Gem City Bowl (Championship)

Tenn.-Chattanooga 92, LIU 90.

Governor's Classic (Championship)

Trenton St. 69, Wagner 56.

(Consolation)

F. Dickinson 60, Rider 60.

Lafayette Invitation (Championship)

American 78, Lafayette 70 (OT).

(Consolation)

St. Francis (N.Y.) 97, Buffalo 84.

Las Vegas Classic (Championship)

Nevada-Las Vegas 77, Virginia 72.

(Consolation)

Denver 100, No. Illinois 90.

Lobo Invitation at N.M. (Championship)

New Mexico 102, Minnesota 68.

(Consolation)

Bradley 77, Columbia 54.

Louisville Classic (Championship)

Alabama 77, S. Carolina 75.

Kodak at Roch., N.Y. (Championship)

Niagara 75, Rochester 70.

(Consolation)

Colgate 69, TCU 62.

Motor City at Detroit (Championship)

Detroit 73, Fairfield 65.

(Consolation)

Central Mich. 102, Montana St. 75.

Palmetto Classic (Championship)

The Citadel 74, Navy 66.

(Consolation)

Baptist Coll. 81, Lehigh 63.

Poinsettia Classic (Championship)

Clemson 75, Furman 67.

(Consolation)

Delaware 65, Xavier (Ohio) 64.

Quaker City at Phila. (Championship)

Temple 51, California 42.

(Consolation)

St. Bonaventure 77, Penn. 70.

Queen City (Championship)

N. Car.-Charlotte 99, Canisius 83.

(Consolation)

Richmond 68, Geo. Wash. 67.

Rainbow Classic (Championship)

Hawaii 76, Purdue 67.

Razorback at Little Rock, Ark. (Championship)

Pittsburgh 91, Arkansas 83.

(Consolation)

Connecticut 80, VMI 78.

Sugar Bowl at New Orleans (Championship)

North Carolina St. 88, Memphis St. 82.

(Consolation)

LSU (N.O.) 81, Villanova 80 (OT).

Tangerine Bowl (Championship)

Stetson 81, Bowling Green 64.

(Consolation)

Rollins 84, Seton Hall 75.

Bryant Holiday (First Round)

Hartwick 88, Springfield 69.
Amer. Int'l 95, Bryant 67.

Maryland Invitation (Championship)

Maryland 102, Holy Cross 75.

Other Games

Marshall 92, E. Carolina 81.
Duke 105, Yale 80.
Vanderbilt 91, Vermont 56.
Creighton 75, Drake 53.
Dayton 74, Seattle 65.
Iowa 74, Wisc.-Green Bay 67.
Marquette 49, Wisconsin 48 (OT).
Northwestern 83, St. Joseph's (Ind.) 65.
Notre Dame 94, Kentucky 79.
Ohio U. 84, Ohio St. 78.
Toledo 71, Akron 59.
Pepperdine 70, Portland 49.
San Diego St. 97, Illinois St. 82.
San Francisco 88, Wyoming 66.
Utah 116, Idaho 79.

Napoles Top Fighter

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 30 (AP).—José Napoles, who successfully defended his world welterweight crown three times this year, has been named boxer of the year by the World Boxing Council. Napoles defended his title against Ernie Lopez of the United States, Roger Menetrey of France and Clyde Gray of Canada.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Detroit 102, Capital 93 (Lanier 30, Trapp 22; Hayes 23, Chenier 20).

Milwaukee 127, Houston 111 (Dandridge 32, Jabbar 31; Murphy 27, Tomjanovich 23).

Chicago 113, Atlanta 84 (Weiss, Love 18 Walker 16; Marvich 24, Hudson 16).

Los Angeles 119, Phoenix 107 (Hawkins 26, Hairston 22; Scott 29, Maskins 17).

Seattle 110, Portland 93 (Haywood 26, Fox 24; Petrie 25, Wicks 24).

Saturday's Games

Golden State 102, Los Angeles 100 (Russell 29, Barry 24; Goodrich 37, Price 20).

Buffalo 120, Phoenix 108 (McAdoo 30, McMillian 28; Scott 30, Van Arsdale 20).

Atlanta 114, Houston 110 (Maravich 37, Hudson 24; Murphy 35).

Chicago 108, Detroit 103 (Love 30, Sloan 20; Norwood 29, Bing 20).

Boston 111, Cleveland 92 (Havlicek 19, Cowens 17; Cleamons 18, Brewer 14).

K.C.-Omaha 106, Capital 102 (Archibald 24, Williams 22; Chenier, Riordan 23, Hayes 20).

New York 112, Philadelphia 92 (Bradley 21, DeBusschere 20; Carter 33, Ellis 19).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

Virginia 97, Carolina 89 (Twardzik 22, Gervin 19; Caldwell 17, Calvin 16).

Indiana 91, Memphis 86 (McGinnis 37; Thompson 22, Jones 18).

Salt Lake City 107, New York 97 (Wise 32, Jones 20; Erving 20, Taylor 19).

Saturday's Games

Indiana 114, Denver 108 (McGinnis 30, Lewis 26, Long 24, Simpson 17).

San Diego 124, New York 119 (Grant 37, Robinson 21; Erving 36, Roche 17).

Carolina 132, Virginia 118 (Owens 30, Calvin 25; Carter 25, Gervin 23).

Kentucky 145, Memphis 101 (O'Brien 24, Dampier 22; Neumann 21, Thompson 14).

Connors, Evert Gain Semifinals In Aussie Tennis

MELBOURNE, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Americans Jimmy Connors and his fiancée Chris Evert cruised through to the semifinals of the men's and women's singles in the Australian Open tennis championships here today.

Connors, 22, the second seed, recovered after dropping the first set against Czechoslovak Vladimir Zednik to win, 3-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4, and now meets either John Alexander or Bob Giltinan in the semifinals.

Alexander was leading, 6-1, 5-7, 5-1 in his all-Australian quarterfinal against Giltinan today when darkness ended play.

In the men's second semifinal, Australian Phil Dent will play compatriot Ross Case, who yesterday eliminated top-seed John Newcombe, 7-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Miss Evert, 19-year-old top seed, was never troubled in her 6-2, 6-4 quarterfinal triumph over compatriot Janet Newberry and now faces American Julie Heldman in the semifinals. Miss Heldman beat Australian Lesley Hunt, 7-5, 6-7, 6-3.

Observer

Time of the Dromedary

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—On the theory that the Arabs are a cannier people than we are, I have been considering buying a camel. A camel is much cheaper than a car to operate, can carry a lot more luggage and doesn't need expensive snow tires or chains to keep going in heavy footing.



Baker

Honest Omar the Magnificent, a used-camel dealer in Rockville, Md., has shown me a camel in beautiful condition. It is a big 1964 model with a Bokhara rug on the hump, and it has had only one previous owner, a little old concubine who didn't take it out, except on Sunday afternoons.

It is a fetching camel. I am firmly persuaded that if I owned it, beautiful women would at last throw themselves at me, as they never did when I bought the latest new automobile that was supposed to drive beautiful women half mad with desire for its owner.

Honest Omar says that all the experience of Arabia proves no beautiful women can resist a man who owns a brand new used camel with a rug on the hump.

* * *

Naturally, I tell him that such frivolous considerations do not enter my calculations, but my lie is transparent and soon I am asking questions that betray me.

"Now let's assume, just for the sake of argument, that I have stopped the camel for a red light and a beautiful woman throws herself at me from the sidewalk. If something as hypothetical as that were to happen, how would I get the smitten woman onto the camel, and where would I seat her?"

Honest Omar winks wisely, then claps his palms. It is the signal for his wife to put another sheep on the stove so they can celebrate a big sale. Alas for Omar! The bankers do not like camel loans.

"If you put up the camel as collateral, and then had a breakdown on, say, the New Jersey turnpike," they say, "you might very well decide it was cheaper to eat the camel than to have it towed in. Our collateral could be digested before the first payment became overdue."

There are other difficulties. The Department of Motor Vehicles says a camel cannot be parked on the street more than 48 hours without license tags and the Humane Society says it will take me to court if I affix metal license tags to the camel's fore and aft.

* * *

Another pleasure I had been anticipating seems clearly out of the question. That was riding down Wisconsin Avenue here in the rush hour with a bumper sticker on the camel's rump boasting, "I'm saving gas." The SPCA says this is out of the question. Once you get those bumper stickers on, apparently, you can never get them off again.

There is also confusion about whether I could legally operate a camel in the rush hour without carrying camel insurance.

A friend in insurance doubts any company would insure a camel for operation in traffic now, when so many cars are likely to be furious at everything Arabic. If several angry cars nudged the camel in his hamstrings on the assumption that he was part of some oil sheikh's dowry, the camel might eventually become incensed enough to start kicking cars off the freeways. It is a big risk for insurers.

So, there are difficult problems. What about Tunnels? The main reason for owning a camel is to travel between Washington and New York on weekends. Since Amtrak won't answer the telephone and the government won't let you buy any gasoline, the only way to go on Sundays is by camel.

* * *

Still, neither the Baltimore Harbor Tunnel nor the Lincoln Tunnel into New York has a camel lane, and the highway authorities might very well make the camel swim across Baltimore Harbor and the Hudson River, particularly since highway authorities have so little else to do now on Sundays on the turnpike.

In spite of the problems, the camel is tempting. In fact, I had almost decided to buy it when news of my intentions reached Houston.

A few days later, the oil industry announced to the Congress that it would have to have a new law passed. This law, it said, must provide that anybody who buys a camel must also buy enough gasoline to fill a camel's hump twice a week.

Only by maintaining oil profits in this way, they say, can the oil industry be given the incentive needed to continue its vital exploration for new sources of camels.

Air Traffic Up By 11% in 1973

MONTREAL, Dec. 30 (AP).—The International Civil Aviation Organization says that airlines carried more passengers and freight in 1973 than ever before on scheduled services.

In a statement issued at its headquarters here Friday, ICAO said that total 1973 traffic for its 128 member states increased 11 percent over 1972 traffic with a 10 percent increase in passengers, a 15 percent increase in air freight and a 5 percent hike in air mail.

The 1973 increase in passengers was not as high as the 12 percent 1971 increase, but this "can be attributed in part to the recent cutback in scheduled services by many airlines," ICAO said.

In 1973, an estimated 460 million passengers traveled more than 360,000 million miles.

Akron Ends Backing Of Soap Box Derby

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 30 (UPI).—The Akron Chamber of Commerce said last week that it is ending all financial and administrative responsibility for the All-American Soap Box Derby, stating that it was killed by "cheating, fraud and hoax."

The 1973 derby was won by James Gronen, 14, of Boulder, Colo., driving a rigged car, which resulted in his later disqualification.

Mary Blume

If You Think '73 Was Bad... Look Out for '74

PARIS.—If everyone is eager to ring out the old, there is a certain reluctance to ring in the new: 1974 doesn't augur at all well. President Georges Pompidou came right out and predicted a hard year and France's professional seers seem to agree.

A year of conflict, says Roland Renaud, anguish and disquiet, says Mme Guillossou. Catherine Lysa says Concorde will be sold at a loss and the weather will be horrid. Anne Criss predicts inflation and unemployment and Pauline Bigot echoes with grave economic and monetary crises, while Mme. Christine Bernard says the energy crisis is worse than we think. An astrologer with the alarming moniker of Hades warns of trouble in the European community. Flora Stephane warns that the young are going to start acting up again and that several extinct volcanoes will turn out not to be. Mme. Hardena sums it all up: "Fall in gold prices—lack of money—epidemics—famine—noise — pollution."

Jean Viaud, an astrologer who likes to do a sort of world roundup at this time of year, says things will be more or less OK in Romania and Uruguay, but there are cracks in the rest of the world. Gen. Amin's prestige, for example, will fall even lower in 1974.

What's new about this year's predictions is that the astrologers, with all their talk of balance of payments, discount rates and gross national products, have clearly been, like the rest of us, reading the financial and news pages rather than the gossip columns. True, one seer makes a stab at the old glamour by predicting that Elizabeth Taylor will remarry, but for the most part French astrology magazines read rather like the Wall Street Journal on Oct. 20, 1929.

Perhaps just to be original, France's most celebrated astrologer, Mme. Soleil, has taken a different view. Her forecast in the scandal sheet France Dimanche is headlined in about 50-point type: 1974 ISN'T GOING TO BE AS BAD AS ALL THAT. Certainly, a few factories will shut down but that's nothing dramatic (except for the people who work in them). Most important, the Frenchman will have enough gas to run his car in 1974. Not to worry.

On the other hand, a confrere of Mme. Soleil, Mario de Sabato, whether acting from solicitude or professional jealousy it is impossible to say, foresees a rough year for her: "Mme. Soleil: Serious health problems... heading for danger," he writes in the magazine Astres.



Associated Press
Optimistic Mme. Soleil
...making forecasts on radio.

The ignorant might assume that the comet Kohoutek would stir up the stars, but apparently it will only make a bad situation slightly worse. Whenever the comet passes, the risk of strikes, oil shortages, political agitations increases, Kohoutek will upset sexual behavior, warns the magazine Astro. Nervous ailments will increase. So will the price of fish. But the 1974 wine harvest on the other hand will produce once again the wine of the century.

The French haven't been much interested by Watergate, so one can't expect any useful insights from French seers, though Monsieur Hades suggests that President Nixon's troubles aren't over and Lena de Sinclaire thinks there will be problems in the spring while Paul Colombet affirms that if President Nixon can remain at the helm until Jan. 20, all will be OK.

President Nixon is a Capricorn and the magazine Astres has two articles devoted to Capricorns, which might help one's general understanding of the problem. Paul Colombet's piece is called Understanding and Loving Capricorns, which is apparently not an easy thing to do.

Having a relationship with a Capricorn is hard, Colombet warns. To some it seems like throwing oneself against a stone wall, to others like climbing a steep cliff. Don't oblige your Capricorn to make a quick decision or to change his mind once he's made it up.

"Anything having to do with money is a delicate point with Capricorns," continues Colombet. "You will never really know how much a Capricorn has earned or how much he already has."

Jean Rignac's article on Capricorns seems like a warning of future headlines: "Beware of certain losses of letters and a certain lack of precision in daily work routines..."

One prediction that it would seem safe to make is that 1974 will be a good year for astrologers: The specialized magazines burst with their full-page ads. There is Myriam Phé, the only astrologer who is also an esotericist. Harriet Joly-Reisser emits rays from her hand so powerful that a photograph of her palm chases off bad waves. May Yarkos, who looks slightly like Yul Brynner, is also a singer and sun priestess. Carmen Martinez has 50 years as a seer behind her: She predicted the 1914-18 war when she was only 3. There is the providential sounding Diendonné; Alain GT who may sound like an automobile but claims amazing magnetism behind his plastic-rimmed eyeglasses; and Mme. Sabrina, the fortunate possessor of a veritable Hebraic talisman on the original parchment which will help in problems of love, voyages and passing your driver's test.

For those who wish vigorously to ring out the old on the theory that the new couldn't be worse, a cautionary note from the BBC expressing the new national mood of thrift. Don't throw away your 1973 engagement book, says the BBC. If you keep it until 1979 you will, ugh, be able to use it again.

Uri Geller, the Metal Bender, to Submit to More Tests

By Peter Mosley

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Uri Geller, a young man who makes spoons curl up at his touch and broken watches tick again, is about to submit himself to scientific investigation once more.

Either Mr. Geller is the greatest showman and illusionist since Houdini or he is the champion the world of parapsychology has been seeking all these years.

If it's trickery, it will be embarrassing for quite a few eminent people, including some leading science writers.

Mr. Geller, a 27-year-old Israeli, has taken Britain by storm in recent weeks. It started with an appearance on a radio talk show.

Claiming that an energy force of unspecified nature is somehow being channeled through him, he demonstrated how he could bend a teaspoon simply by concentrating his thoughts and gently stroking it. The whole thing might have been laughed off as a smart piece of sleight-of-hand were it not for the public response.

Within Minutes

Within minutes, the telephones were ringing at BBC from people reporting he had bent their spoons as well. Not just spoons either.

A motorist, who tuned his car radio to the Geller program, said he had actually watched his key bend in the ignition. A policeman complained that the blades of half a dozen table knives had twisted. Other callers reported seeing bracelets, cake pans and even a bird cage quietly buckle and bend as Mr. Geller concentrated.

A television appearance the next day enhanced the mystery of Mr. Geller's powers. This time he worked the magic on a collection of old watches which hadn't worked for years. And again, the general public reported his powers had reached out to repair their own broken timepieces.

Early Convert

Bryan Silcock, science writer of the Sunday Times, was an early convert. He and photographer Bryan Wharton took Mr. Geller to London airport by taxi and grabbed the opportunity to test his powers. Mr. Geller obliged.

He took the steel key to Mr. Silcock's office desk and passed it to Mr. Wharton, who held it in his hands. Moments later Mr. Wharton said that he could feel a sensation of warmth and a kind of slow pulsing—the key was bent through an angle of about 10 degrees.

News of the World reporter Roy Stockdill and photographer Michael Brennan swear that Mr. Geller took pictures of himself using Mr. Brennan's camera—without removing the lens cap.

Other mass-circulation newspapers held their own special stunts, such as a spoon-bending lunch at the London Hilton for readers of the Daily Mirror.

Skeptics were reprimanded in the serious columns of the Sunday Times.

"The subject is far too important to be dematerialized [as a stunt]," Mr. Silcock wrote. "If people really can bend metal by mind power it will mean a revolution in science and our whole way of thinking about the world more profound than anything since Newton turned the universe into a piece of clockwork three centuries ago."

A Main Purpose

One of the main purposes of Mr. Geller's visit here early in the new year will be to undergo scrutiny by a team of special investigators.

The team will comprise a member of the Society of Psychical Research, a research psychologist, the editor of New Scientist, a physicist, a professional magician and a journalist.

They hope to produce some definitive findings on Mr. Geller's "powers," such as were not forthcoming after a lengthy investigation last year by the Stanford Research Institute in California.

Stanford tested not only Mr. Geller's claimed psychokinetic (mind-over-matter) ability but also his telepathic powers. They are reported to have found they could not dismiss either as trickery.

But other American experts, including psychologist Ray Hyman, claim to have spotted loopholes or outright deceptions in every Geller feat.

So does James Randi, a leading American stage magician. He says he can duplicate every Geller feat by trickery. And he warns that Mr. Geller may be about to make a sinister entry into the field of faith-healing—something Mr. Geller's backers deny.

However it turns out, the young Israeli's stay here is assured of sensation—particularly if reports that he plans to test his metal-bending powers on Big Ben are true.



Associated Press
President and Mrs. Nixon flank Walter Tkach and his new bride Cheryl Ann in La Jolla, Calif., Saturday.

PEOPLE: *Kissinger Replaces Nixon As U.S. 'Most Admired Man'*

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has replaced President Nixon as the man Americans admire most, the Gallup Poll reports. Nixon dropped to third after heading the list for four straight years. Gallup said it was the sixth time since the polls were started in 1946 that the president did not hold the top spot. Second on this year's list was the Rev. Billy Graham, fourth was Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and fifth Vice-President Ford. Rounding out the top ten in order were: Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, Ralph Nader, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Pope Paul VI and Sen. Barry Goldwater. The 1,514 adults questioned in the Dec. 7-10 survey were asked: "What man that you have heard or read about living today in any part of the world do you admire most?"

* * *

President Nixon attended the wedding of his personal physician, Dr. Walter R. Tkach, Friday to Cheryl Ann Gaillard, in La Jolla, Calif., running a gauntlet of cheers and boos from demonstrators during his drive from the Western White House at nearby San Clemente. Accompanied by his wife and their daughter Mrs. Edward F. Cox, the President sat in the front pew of the small chapel for the wedding. Tkach, 36, met Miss Gaillard, 26, when she was the conference director at the Western White House. Among the 100 guests on hand were C. Arnholt Smith, San Diego financier, and the President's brother, Donald Nixon.

* * *

"He hardly looked back," said the warden at the West Virginia Penitentiary at Moundsville as 89-year-old Oscar Coon limped away after 37 years behind bars. "He actually seemed glad to go. I'm surprised at that." Coon was convicted in 1936 of the ambush slaying of his brother, a crime he denied committing. As late as February this year he vowed never to leave the prison unless he was fully exonerated. He had refused similar offers of freedom for the past 17 years. But last week he walked away after accepting a conditional pardon from Gov. Arch Moore. "I'm not sure why he changed his mind," said the warden, Donald Bordenkircher. "Until the very last, I really didn't believe he would leave."

* * *

A portrait of Spiro T. Agnew was quietly hung in the Maryland State House at Annapolis last week. "There was just us and two guys with hammers and nails," said Lt. Gov. Blair Lee 3d, when asked who was on hand. The painting of the former U.S. vice-president and Maryland governor cost the state $6,000. It was to have been hung last February, but Agnew asked time on a touch-up job following complaints about what appeared to be a halo around Agnew's head in the original version.

* * *

Rumors about a romance between Prince Charles and Lady Jane Wellesley filled the British press again over the weekend when it was learned that Lady Jane was spending the New Year holiday with the royal family at their Sandringham estate. Lady Jane, 22, daughter of the Duke of Wellington, has been linked romantically for some months with the 25-year-old heir to the British throne, but the gossip has been repeatedly denied by Buckingham Palace spokesmen. Charles, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy, is scheduled to leave Wednesday for Singapore to join his ship, the HMS Jupiter.

* * *

Yes, it's summer Down Under and from Adelaide comes word that the 700 nudists at the annual convention of the Australian Naturists Federation have been suffering from the weather. Friday it was 95 degrees in the shade and officials complained that everyone had to stay in the swimming pool to keep cool. Then Saturday it started to rain, and the delegates were forced to take cover at the outdoor hotel which has pledged to work on open beaches for nudists.

* * *

At Port Elizabeth, South Africa, two local men were rescued from exposure Saturday after spending 24 hours and 35 minutes under water at the local oceanarium. David Allen and Gerrit van Niekerk, who claimed a world underwater endurance record, were lifted from the 10-foot-deep pool with their skin shriveled and bleeding. The two men wore dry suits for their feat and resumed air at twice the normal rate for divers.

* * *

A judge in Milwaukee granted a divorce to Mary Ann Maier, after she testified that her husband had become "married to his job." Her husband is Maj. Gen. Henry Maier, 55. "He really lives for his job," Mrs. Maier testified. "I think he is a great mayor." The couple, married 32 years, have been separated since August, 19[illegible].

—SAMUEL JUSTICE



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